

# Hammond leads walkout at TUC with threat of battle over recruitment

## Union war as electricians are expelled

● The electricians' union was expelled from the TUC by a huge majority of delegates on the first day of congress  
● Mr Bill Jordan, the engineers' leader, warned unions that the move would lead to a vicious membership war  
● Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, denied that the expulsion was the result of a conspiracy by the left  
● Labour's national executive committee is to consider expelling the electricians from the party next month

By Tim Jones and Roland Rudd

A bitter inter-union membership war was predicted yesterday after Mr Eric Hammond, the electricians' leader, led his delegation out of the TUC conference in Bournemouth as the union was expelled.

As the walkout came, Mr Norman Willis, the TUC general secretary, denied that the action had been the result of a left-wing conspiracy.

Last night expelled electricians, dismissed by Mr Hammond as "left-led Quislings", launched a rebel break-away union to remain affiliated to the TUC.

Mr John Aitken, leader of the new breakaway rebel Electrical Plumbers Industries Union, said the rival elec-

tricians' union had drawn up a new constitution. It was confident of attracting up to 30,000 electricians who wanted to remain in a TUC affiliated union.

The TUC delegates overwhelmingly voted to expel Mr Hammond and his 330,000 members despite warnings from Mr Bill Jordan,

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president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, that the action would lead to "the most vicious membership war in its history".

Apart from Mr Jordan's union, only the Civil and Public Services Association, which itself split over the issue, voted against the expulsion.

Mr Jordan's appeal, for the continued suspension of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, was overwhelmingly defeated by the delegates. They applauded Mr Willis when he said the issue was not between left and right but between right and wrong.

Their cheering was the only break in the ranks by the 1,000 delegates who had been instructed by their general secretaries to avoid a rowdy televised scene by listening in silence to a saga that will change the face of trade unionism irrevocably.

With gloves off on the shop floor, both Mr Hammond and his opponents know that it will take only one disputed deal to signal the beginning of the "bloodletting" which Mr Willis has said he is so keen to avoid.

In typical style, Mr Hammond came out fighting. He said: "Conspiracy is always very difficult to prove but there is more than a smell of rotten fish about this business."

He alleged that the chairman of one of the dispute

committees, which ruled the EETPU had to withdraw from two single union no-strike deals, said the matter had been fixed beforehand.

Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, dismissed Mr Hammond's claims of a conspiracy as nonsense. He attacked Mr Hammond's speech as the work of a tabloid journalist.

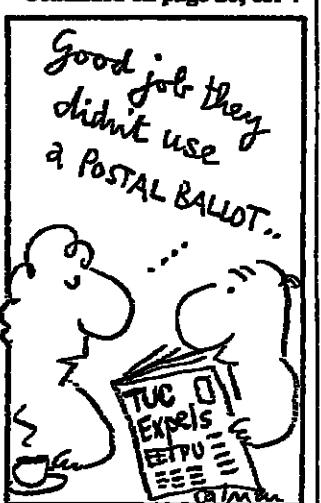
The electricians' leader staged the dramatic walkout of his 20-member delegation after offering the congress an olive branch for the continued membership of his union.

He said the EETPU would remain in the fold if its members at the two companies central to the rift were given the opportunity to vote on their future.

But after listening to Mr Hammond and his compromise proposal, Mr Willis said: "I did not think much of that. No amount of unwarranted attacks on other unions can hide the fact that the buck rests squarely with the electricians."

In recommending the unions' expulsion Mr Willis said the rules concerning the relationships between unions were a foundation stone on which the TUC was built.

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End of the road: Mr Eric Hammond leading his electricians' delegation out of the TUC conference in Bournemouth yesterday. (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

## Mail services crippled as 48,000 postal workers join mass strike

By David Sapsted, John Spicer and Robin Young

The rapidly-spreading postal dispute crippled services in London and many other centres yesterday as more than a third of the Post Office's 140,000 workers took strike action stopping the handling of two-thirds of the 51 million letters posted daily.

Mr Bill Cockburn, managing director of Royal Mail Letters, accused left-wing activists of deliberately prolonging the strike in some areas. In Liverpool, the first incident of picket-line violence was reported

when casual workers were attacked. Mr Alan Tuffin, the postal workers' leader, described the situation as "very bleak". With no sign of a break-

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through in talks yesterday, he predicted the strike would worsen.

The mail backlog stood at more than 65 million items last night, with thousands of

letter boxes sealed and more than 48,000 workers, many at key centres, on strike. A total of 42 of the 80 mechanized sorting offices, 14 more than on Sunday, including all but one in Greater London, were at a standstill. All overseas Royal Mail services were suspended.

As the cost of postage stamps rose by 1p yesterday, Mr Cockburn and Mr Tuffin agreed that the "talks about talks" to end the dispute had made no progress, although

the two sides will continue talking today.

In Liverpool, 100 casual staff were attacked by pickets as they entered the main Coppas Hill sorting office under police escort. Three pickets were arrested after vans carrying the casuals, brought in to help clear a 2.5 million letter backlog after last Wednesday's national stoppage, came under attack from a barrage of bottles.

The three men were bailed

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## Dhaka cut off from world aid

By Our Foreign Staff

Dhaka international airport remained underwater for a fifth day yesterday, preventing the bulk import of relief supplies for flood-ravaged Bangladesh.

The floods have washed away at least £480 million worth of crops, more than

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2,200 miles of roads and nearly 250 bridges, according to official figures.

Thousands are likely to die unless emergency supplies reach them soon. "There are families who have been without food for more than a week, children without milk and the old and sick without medicine," said one relief official.

Flood aid worth £10 million has been pledged from Japan, Pakistan, Britain, the U.S. and Australia following the Dhaka government's appeal for emergency assistance and Mr Humayun Rasheed Chowdhury, the Foreign Minister, said that more governments were making enquiries about aid requirements.

## Student careers threatened by dispute

By Douglas Broom and Sam Kiley

The educational careers of tens of thousands of young people hung in the balance last night as the postal dispute hit universities, polytechnics and examination boards.

Applications from more than 30,000 sixth-formers seeking places to study at universities and polytechnics through the clearing house system were thought to be trapped in the sorting offices.

Meanwhile the dispute was prolonging the agony for an estimated 20,000 fifth-formers waiting for delayed GCSE results.

One examining group said that if the dispute dragged on pupils seeking to retake GCSEs in the autumn might be unable to meet the October 1 deadline for entering for results.

"The strike could not have

come at a worse time," Mr Mike Scott, applications manager for the Polytechnic Central Admission System, said.

The Universities Central Council on Admissions and PCAS run a clearing house for students whose A level results have been below what they needed to gain a place at the institution of their first choice.

Mr Scott said there was a danger that students who had

posted an acceptance letter to a college prepared to take them on would be "pipped to the post" by other sixth formers "turning up on the doorstep and presenting their credentials".

"The colleges do not have the resources to telephone candidates to chase them up. If youngsters are in any doubt they should contact the poly-

Continued on page 20, col 4

## Takeover battle goes to court

By Graham Searjeant

Pernod-Ricard, the spirit group, turned to the courts yesterday in an attempt to win control of Irish Distillers.

The move came even though its offer of Ir£285 million (£244 million) was much lower than the Ir£332 million offered by the British food and drink group Grand Metropolitan.

Pernod spent the weekend cajoling shareholders owning 52 per cent of IDG to commit themselves to its offer in advance.

But just before FTI-Fyffes, the biggest, was due to sign, the Takeover Panel ruled that Pernod's tactics amounted to a rival bid, allowing GrandMet to raise its offer.

The Takeover Panel will today hear an appeal by Pernod against the ruling and on Wednesday the French group will ask the Dublin court to enforce a verbal commitment from FTI-Fyffes.

Details, page 21

## Gibraltar inquest opens today

## Row over pathology report

From Tony Dawe, Gibraltar

which is already threatened by other legal difficulties.

The dispute over the pathologist's report follows another controversy developing over an Independent Television News report claiming that its reporter had seen the statements prepared for the

Photograph ..... 2

inquest by the seven SAS soldiers involved in the shootings.

Mr McGrory has been refused permission to see the statements and is furious at the television news report, which he regards as an attempt to undermine his position.

ITN said yesterday that the soldiers were told to take the case, and the IRA's apparent plan to explode a huge car bomb on the Rock, will make it impossible for a local jury to consider the case without being biased against the organization.

When the court assembles, Mr McGrory will submit that the coroner should reach a verdict on his own, without a jury. He will argue that the publicity surrounding the case, and the IRA's apparent plan to explode a huge car bomb on the Rock, will make it impossible for a local jury to consider the case without being biased against the organization.

Continued on page 20, col 1

## Helicopter seized after chase

By Stewart Tendler  
Crime Reporter

Two RAF Puma helicopters carrying drugs investigators chased a civilian helicopter across southern England and forced it down after it had landed a cargo of cannabis, it was disclosed yesterday.

At the end of what one customs source described as an "exciting" chase, the helicopter gave up its attempt to escape and obeyed instructions from the military pilots to land.

Last night as the Gazelle helicopter, a five-seater light utility helicopter, was impounded by customs officers, the pilot and seven others were being questioned at Salisbury, Wiltshire, about their roles in the first known attempt to use a helicopter to transport drugs into Britain.

The customs investigators yesterday disclosed that they

Continued on page 20, col 1

## Royal couple cancel plans for train robbery film

By Andrew Billen

The Prince and Princess of Wales last night cancelled plans to attend the West End premiere of *Buster*, the controversial Great Train Robbery film.

Buckingham Palace said the royal couple pulled out after Phil Collins, the rock singer who portrays Mr Buster Edwards, one of the robbers, wrote saying he did not want to embarrass the Prince and Princess.

The premiere on September 15 was to have been held in aid of the Prince's Trust and Turning Point, which helps children with drink and drug problems. Mr Collins is a trustee of the Prince's Trust.

The royal couple's decision to attend had been greeted with widespread criticism. It was said the film glamorized the

part played by Mr Buster Edwards in the £2.5 million robbery.

Mr Jack Mills, the train driver, was killed on the head in the raid in 1963 and, although he died of unrelated causes seven years later, his family said he never fully recovered from the attack.

Friends of the family complained that the premiere would give the impression that the Royal Family was making light of his injuries and glorifying crime.

Mr Mills' hometown of Crewe, Cheshire, has banned the film and Mr Brain Silvester, leader of the council, last week asked the Prince not to attend.

Mr Edwards, who is now 57 and served nine years of a 15-year prison sentence, runs a flower stall next to Waterloo Station in London.

Mr David Green, the film's director,

has called the film a love story in which Mr Edwards chooses to give himself up rather than lose his wife.

He said: "I am aware that people might criticize us for glamorizing a real crime in which people got hurt. To them I can only say that they have neither read the story nor seen the film. *Buster* is a moral tale in which crime does not pay."

Critics who have seen the film, however, object that robbers are presented as good family men.

Mr Jack Slipper, the detective involved in the capture of many of the Great Train Robbers, said last night: "It is a very well made film and I think Phil Collins is very good in it. I was, however, unhappy at the thought of bringing the Royal Family in to see it because they could be seen to be condoning the crime itself."



Phil Collins: Advised the Prince to boycott premiere.

WIN £194,000

**Portfolio PLUS Accumulator**  
● Four people shared yesterday's £4,000 daily prize (see page 3) but the £8,000 weekly prize was not claimed, so the Portfolio Accumulator rises to £194,000. Prices: page 24

IN PART ②

## Sales rise by 2.4%

The retail sales boom is even stronger than thought, with a 2.4 per cent jump in July, according to revised figures.

Sales were at record levels for all types of business. Credit growth, however, eased in July, and there was a sharp downturn in the amount of borrowing on bank credit cards. Page 21

## Tyson bout on

The bout between Mike Tyson, the heavyweight world champion, and Frank Bruno remains scheduled for October 22 after Tyson passed neurological tests following his car accident. Page 42

## Wrestler dies

Stephen Cooper, British Olympic wrestler, died after being in collision with a car while cycling. Page 42

## Games preview

The Times begins an analysis of the 23 medal sports at the Olympic Games in Seoul with a preview of boxing and archery. Page 38

## Degree courses

Remaining vacancies for degree courses in Humanities and Social Sciences are published today. Page 37

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## NEWS ROUNDUP

## Knifeman rapes two young sisters

Police were last night hunting a man who broke into a house in Canterbury and raped two sisters aged nine and 11 after threatening them with a knife. The girls' mother, who is separated from her husband, had gone out to work on a night shift.

Police described the attack as savage. Det Chief Insp David Birchall said: "In all my police service of 22 years, never have I experienced such an horrific offence. This is a man who is clearly very sick."

Police broadcast an appeal for witnesses and warned parents to be on the guard. Sixty detectives were conducting house-to-house inquiries and interviews. Police said no prosecution of the mother was being considered for leaving the children alone in their home, a bungalow on the outskirts of Canterbury.

## Train services hit

Nearly 10 per cent of British Rail's Southern Region commuter services into its main London termini were unable to run yesterday morning because of staff shortages. In June Southern Region announced that it was withdrawing indefinitely 55 trains a day because of a shortage of 300 drivers and guards. About 20 of these were morning commuter services. But yesterday a further 32 trains into stations such as London Bridge, Charing Cross, Waterloo, and Victoria had to be cancelled in the morning rush-hour.

## VAT plea rejected

Osteopaths are not entitled to the exemption from value added tax enjoyed by doctors, dentists and other officially recognized professions, a High Court judge ruled yesterday. Mr Justice Hutchison dismissed a test case appeal by Mr John Basil Barkworth, an osteopath, supported by the General Council and Register of Osteopaths, against a finding of a VAT tribunal that, although members of the general council and register were to be regarded as within a "para-medical profession," they were not exempt from the tax because they did not have statutory recognition.

## Son held over death

Essex detectives travelled to Scotland yesterday to arrest a teenager in connection with the death of his father three years ago. At the time, the death of Thomas O'Connor, aged 45, was regarded as suicide. He was found with a stomach wound at his home in Clayburn Circle, Basildon, Essex, in August 1985 and died in hospital during an emergency operation. His son, Thomas Sidney O'Connor, aged 19, was arrested by Tayside police at Brechin on a minor matter this week and questioned about the death of his father.

## Seminar on Settle

Potential buyers of the 72-mile Settle-Carlisle railway line, which conservationists are fighting to save from closure, were yesterday given an extra month in which to submit their bids. Yesterday a seminar was held in London by Lazard Bros, the merchant bankers, who are British Rail's financial advisers, at which the audience included more than 30 representatives of prospective bidders.

## Robson driving ban

Bryan Robson, the England and Manchester United football captain, was banned from driving for three years yesterday after admitting a drink-driving offence. Robson, aged 31, of Bank Hall Lane, Hale, Cheshire, was also fined £250 by magistrates at Middleton, Greater Manchester, after pleading guilty to failing to provide a specimen for analysis after being arrested at a service station on the M62 on June 23. He was also ordered to pay costs of £20. The court was told Robson had been banned from driving for 12 months and fined £150 for "a drink-related matter" in 1982.

## IRA violence blamed for failure of SDLP talks

By Paul Valley

Talks between Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, and moderate nationalists of the Social Democratic and Labour Party broke down over three main points, the two parties reported yesterday.

The key issue was that of IRA violence, which the SDLP says is counterproductive.

Disagreement also rose over the SDLP contention that the Unionist population had a veto over the future of the province and its insistence that, since the Anglo-Irish agreement, the British Government's role in the province had been a neutral one.

The SDLP statement said: "Violence or what Sinn Fein called 'armed struggle' is wrong and has no contribution to the conflict in Ireland."

"Even in the IRA's terms justification no longer exists for the use of such methods. There are no obstacles on the road to achieving their political objectives which justify the use of armed force."

It said that the traditional republican objective was to unite Roman Catholic, Protestant and Dissenter and said that IRA violence was making agreement with the Unionists more difficult.

The violence, it said, "is directly responsible for more fatalities in the Roman Catholic community in the past 10 years than either the security forces or the loyalist paramilitaries."

"It also bears much responsibility for the massive unemployment and deprivation in the Catholic community."

Both parties agreed that "the Irish people as a whole have the right to national self-determination."

But where Sinn Fein maintained that the Unionist population had only to "be consulted" the SDLP said: "The agreement of the Unionist people is essential. Such agreement is obviously a task of persuasion, not coercion." The SDLP said that the

Anglo-Irish agreement made clear that the British Government would agree to leave Northern Ireland "if the people of the Unionist and nationalist traditions in Ireland reach agreement on unity and independence."

The Sinn Fein statement said: "Sinn Fein was somewhat perplexed that the SDLP continues to maintain that the British Government is now a neutral party to the conflict."

"This ignores all the historical evidence of British domination in Ireland and is wholly contradicted by the events of the past 20 years."

Sinn Fein said it was dismayed to discover that the SDLP recognized and accepted the "loyalist" veto.

It said that the real question, on which both parties agreed, was "how do we end the British presence in a manner which leaves behind a stable and peaceful Ireland?"

Commenting on the breakdown of the talks Mr John Hume, the SDLP leader, said: "The IRA campaign is still going on and I regret that very much. I do not believe that it has any contribution to make to healing the divisions."

The Rev Ian Paisley yesterday took the opportunity in an interview with the BBC to affirm the hard-line Unionist position.

He called for the introduction of identity cards in the province and selective internment of IRA "godfathers".

The statements by Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and various security chiefs, that the IRA could never be defeated purely by military means, contributed to a sense of defeatism, Mr Paisley said.

If the British forces "did not have the stomach" for the fight then the Protestant population should be allowed to tackle the IRA.

In Dublin last night, the Irish Government expressed disappointment at the ending of the SDLP-Sinn Fein dialogue.

## Tent shields witnesses



A tent erected at the rear of the Gibraltar court where it will be used to protect witnesses at the inquest which opens today into the shooting of three IRA terrorists. More than 70 witnesses, including seven SAS officers, are to give evidence (Photograph: Tim Bishop).

## Prison officers injured in hostage attack

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

One prison officer received a cut neck when three inmates tried to take a colleague hostage, it emerged yesterday.

The incident happened at the top security Peterhead prison in Scotland.

Both officers were taken to hospital and released later. Grampian police confirmed last night that after an inquiry a report had gone to the Procurator Fiscal. Police were investigating the incident, which occurred on Sunday.

Five prisoners were continuing a protest yesterday at Risley Remand Centre, Cheshire, after spending the night on a cell block roof. Six inmates went on to the roof of C wing on Sunday, but one came down in the evening.

## Education groups set up away from London

By Peter Davenport

Two organizations set up under the Education Reform Act, are to establish their headquarters in the North of England as part of government plans to decentralize the Civil Service from Whitehall.

The National Curriculum Council (NCC) is to be based in York, bringing up to 100 new jobs to the city, and the Education Assets Board is to be located in Leeds bringing up to 30 new posts.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education, said yesterday that the decision to establish the NCC headquarters away from London would save about £1.5 million in the first year of operation and more than £9 million in 10 years.

The Education Department is already well represented in the regions with around 46 per cent of its 2,500 staff based

outside London, principally in Dartington.

Yesterday Mr Baker, who was in York to make his announcement, said: "The move is in line with government policy on decentralization and demonstrates our conviction that national bodies do not have to be sited in London or even the South-east."

The NCC is the first government agency to set up headquarters in York and development officials with the city council hope there will now be others.

Development agencies throughout the North of England have been pressing for the transfer as a way of bringing new jobs and encouraging investment by businesses which need to be close to their prime customers.

## Council to draw up new TV code

By Richard Evans  
Media Editor

Britain's main broadcasting organizations have agreed to give a presentation on their approach to programme standards to the new television watchdog chaired by Lord Rees-Mogg.

The BBC, Independent Broadcasting Authority, Welsh Fourth Channel Authority, Cable Authority and British Board of Film Classification have accepted invitations from the Broadcasting Standards Council to describe their existing codes of practice, how they are applied and "such problems as may have arisen."

The council, which met for the first time yesterday, announced its priority would be to draw up a code of practice on the portrayal of sex and violence and standards of taste and decency.

Apart from broadcasters, other "interested organizations" would be asked to submit views.

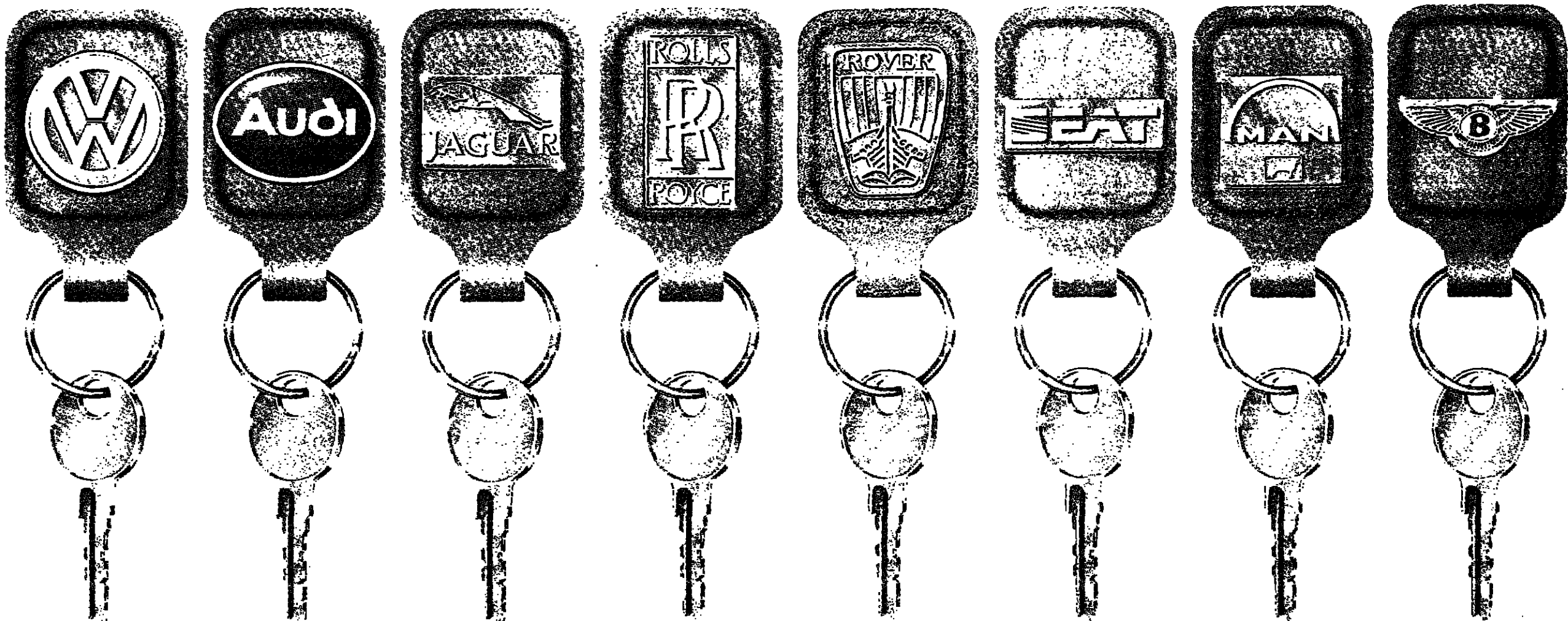
The council also intends to commission a review of existing research on public attitudes to programmes and standards, including studies carried out by the BBC and IBA, before deciding whether to carry out its own survey of public attitudes.

Lord Rees-Mogg said last night: "The material we draw from organizations and the survey will inform our subsequent discussions with the broadcasters on a code of practice, with a view to the development of a code."

● Sky Television, the satellite venture owned by Mr Rupert Murdoch, has rejected a request to go to the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service over its plan to become the first non-union television station in Britain later this year.

● Kay Burley, a TV-am presenter, signed up yesterday as one of the main presenter/reporters for Sky Television News.

**Buying The Times overseas**  
Australia \$2.25; Belgium £1.75; Canada \$2.75; Denmark Dkr 12.00; France F 9.50; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 200; Holland G 3.50; Ireland £1.50; Italy L 2,000; Japan ¥ 2,000; New Zealand NZ\$ 2.50; Norway Nkr 12.00; Portugal Esc 120.00; Spain Ptas 200; Sweden S 2.50; Switzerland Sfr 2.50; Taiwan NT\$ 200; USA \$2.50.



# 35,349 vehicles were actually sold in August

SALES  
UPDATE

## LONRHO

The UK's largest distributor of cars and commercial vehicles

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Doctor  
paying  
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Dearer loan

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صحة من الاموال

## Doctor accused of paying prostitutes with powerful drug

A family doctor and former principal police surgeon used drugs to pay for the services of prostitutes, a court was told yesterday.

Roger Phillips, aged 45, was a regular customer at massage parlours in Bristol. Mr Nigel Pascoe, QC, counsel for the prosecution, told Winchester Crown Court.

He said Dr Phillips, of Redland, Bristol, sometimes paid prostitutes with a controlled Class A drug, diconal — an opiate.

The doctor, who practises from a surgery in the Gloucester Road area of Bristol, crossed a "dangerous bridge" in 1982, leading from "infectious, unwise private conduct to crime", he said.

"It is the distance between paying cash for sex and sexual relief and giving a Class A drug unlawfully for sex or sexual relief by way of payment."

The doctor, he said, agreed that he paid cash for sexual services, but denied four charges of providing the drug in payment. The offences were said to have taken place between January 1980 and December 1984.

Mr Pascoe said that by 1982, Dr Phillips had become principal police surgeon to the Avon and Somerset police. He had also started to frequent a massage parlour called Caesar's, in Stokes Croft, Bristol.

Diconal was a powerful pain-killer and could give the user a sense of euphoria similar to heroin, the court was told.

Mr Pascoe said that as a doctor, the defendant could prescribe the drug. "But we say he abused his professional position and he broke the law by unlawfully supplying diconal for sex. Sometimes he paid partly money and partly in drugs."

He said there was evidence that the doctor took the initiative to pay in drugs although cash was preferred.

It was not until 1987 that the alleged offences were investigated. The doctor had denied the allegations throughout.

The court was told that Laura Backhouse, mentioned in two charges as having been supplied with the drug illegally by the doctor, worked in Caesar's massage parlour.

The masseuse, aged 25 and a heroin addict, charged £20 for sexual services and could recall the doctor visiting the parlour twice a week, Mr Pascoe said.

She was being treated for her drug addiction by a partner in Dr Phillips's practice. On one occasion she visited the practice but found her doctor on holiday.

She recognized Dr Phillips and told him he owed her six diconal tablets which he gave her from a drawer, Mr Pascoe said.

She was arrested in June 1984, suffering from withdrawal symptoms, and Dr Phillips was called to see her.

He continued to visit her at the massage parlour, and after that reintroduction asked if he could visit her at her home, which he did, the court was told.

She agreed with Mr Michael Hubbard, QC, counsel for the defence, that some customers asked for "kinky services", and said the doctor was not interested. "He was just a pleasant man."

The case continues today.

Dr Roger Phillips denies four charges.

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## Wrens sail into history books



Maria Parkes, left, and Jackie McHardy on the bridge of Bolero at Plymouth Sound yesterday (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

A dozen Wrens broke naval tradition yesterday by becoming the first women to go to sea on a Nato exercise, involving 45,000 servicemen from nine countries.

It is the second time this year that a male bastion has fallen. In July, Debbie Heesom, aged 23, graduated to become the Royal Navy's first female engineering officer.

"When we stepped on board, the Marines' chins hit the deck," Debbie Maycock, aged 28, said before leaving Plymouth, Devon, yesterday.

"My girl friends are very jealous of me going to sea with all these men."

Debbie, from Taunton, Somerset, and Jo Whitmore, aged 24, from Bristol, are spending a fortnight with 1,000 men, mainly Marines, as tactical commu-

nicators aboard Bolero, a passenger liner chartered by the Royal Navy.

Ten other Wrens, two on each of five other merchant ships, are also taking part in Exercise Teamwork off Norway. They are on merchant ships because warships are not designed to accommodate mixed crews.

Another of the Wrens breaking with naval tradition is Jackie McHardy, aged 23, from Northwich, Cheshire. "There are only a few Dutch Marines on my ship and I shall be too busy for fraternizing," she said.

"I'm very excited about the trip. I hope this will lead to a lot more Wrens going to sea."

Another Wren, Maria Parkes, from Coventry, West Midlands, was asked if

the women had been given any orders about socializing with the men. "At 29, I don't need any lectures," she said. "We'll all get along well and I'm sure the atmosphere will be good."

Lieutenant Andrew Crawford, RN Reserve, one of the senior naval officers on Bolero, said: "I don't think there will be any problems with the Wrens."

"It's a good opportunity for them and when they get back to their bases they will have a lot more experience than their colleagues. There is no reason why they can't go to sea in ships like this which can accommodate both sexes."

The Wrens are acting as ship-to-ship communicators during the exercise, which involves a British landing force of 6,500 Marines.

### Women priests

## Opponents could form rival church

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Editor

Opponents of female ordination have taken the first steps towards the formation of a rival Church of England to the official one, to be called the "Continuing Church of England".

Twenty groups are being set up, each covering two English counties, to prepare for the possibility that the General Synod will approve the ordination of women to the priesthood in 1991 or 1992.

More than a thousand lay members of the church and 128 priests have signed a confidential statement of their intention to leave the Church of England and to support the "continuing church" if and when it exists. The Rev Leslie Whiting, vicar of St Matthew's, Willesden, north

London, who is keeping the list, said they would not regard themselves as leaving the Church of England but as leaving them, by ordaining women and thereby breaking with the church's apostolic faith.

The "Movement for a Continuing Church of England", as it now wishes to be known, was started by Ecclesia, the Anglo-Catholic society, but is now independent, and has since attracted a measure of conservative evangelical support.

It is maintaining relations with so-called "continuing churches" in the United States, Canada, and Australia, and has the support of the Rt Rev Robert Mercer, former Anglican Bishop of Matabele-

land, who has become unofficial leader of groups of former Anglicans throughout the world.

The 20 regional organizers already appointed are setting up meetings this autumn, and Father Whiting said the network should be complete by December. There would be no break with the official Church of England until the fate was known, in three or four years from now, of the legislation permitting women priests which is now going through the General Synod's processes. The synod approved the legislation in principle in July.

"We maintain that the Church of England would change its nature entirely, and would no longer be an ortho-

dox Christian church. One can liken it to preparing a lifeboat," he said yesterday.

The new body, if and when it broke with the Church of England, would begin by holding Sunday services wherever it could, "in public houses, halls and barns", he said. It was now starting to raise money, which might in due course be needed to build new church premises.

Father Whiting said that a meeting of nearly 400 clergy in Oxford in June had come down against the idea of a "continuing church", preferring the idea of joining the Orthodox or Roman Catholic Churches. The new Movement had since canvassed them, and gained some converts.

## Dearer loans for car buyers

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

Motorists borrowing money for new cars face rising costs as manufacturers end cheap finance offers which have boosted sales, particularly of small cars.

Thousands of customers bought new cars at interest rates of less than 2 per cent in August, and some models were advertised with interest-free credit, only weeks before interest rates started to climb sharply.

Ford and Austin Rover estimate that at least half the

private buyers of small cars have taken advantage of the cheap finance schemes. Mr Ernie Thompson, sales director, Ford Motor Company, has said that it will be a considerable time before motorists benefit again from such generous credit. He spoke of a "significant change in the present attractive terms in any future low-rate programme".

All the big manufacturers will have abandoned the present very cheap finance packages by the end of

September. The packages have proved increasingly expensive as interest rates have risen during the past month. Austin Rover first offered the Metro with zero per cent finance in July 1987, a deal matched by the Vauxhall Nova since January.

It is not clear whether the "Big Four" — Austin Rover, Ford, Peugeot and Vauxhall — will offer special cheap credit deals reflecting the latest interest rate increases in the last part of the year.

## Social worker 'killed in sex session'

A social worker was murdered during sexual intercourse with a friend, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

The body of Janet Demain, aged 31, was found partly naked on her bed with her hands tied tightly behind her back and a plastic bag over her head, the court was told.

"It is likely that the bag and being tied up were done to heighten sexual stimulation," Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, said.

Her alleged killer, Kevin Pilgrim, aged 32, an assistant librarian who lived with his mother, had admitted being infatuated with her, the court was told.

Mr Amlot said the woman's husband, Mr Victor Demain,

who had known Mr Pilgrim since school, knew she had been unfaithful to him.

"He also said that they tried bondage, which she enjoyed, and, according to him, she had a fantasy, which they acted out, on at least one occasion, that somebody, like a door-to-door salesman, would call and rape her without using violence."

When Mr Demain had told Mr Pilgrim about the fantasy, he had said the intruder was a burglar, the court was told.

The woman, who had an arts honours degree, had been married previously before she married Mr Demain, a National Association of Local Government Officers shop steward, about 10 years ago. Both worked for Tower Hamlets

council, east London.

Questioned by Mr Richard Ferguson, QC, for the defence, Mr Demain said he had previously tried to tell the police about a man of whom his wife was afraid. However, they had told him to "stop playing the amateur detective".

Mr Ferguson said: "You were trying to indicate a person you thought might have been responsible for the death of your wife and police were not prepared to listen?"

The jury was told that the body of Mrs Demain was found at her home at New City Road, Plaistow, east London, on February 7 this year. Her wrists were bound

with television aerial flex. The plastic bag was tightly secured around her neck with flex.

However, pathologists said that the bag was only partly responsible for her death. Something, perhaps a hand, had been pressed firmly over her mouth. The pressure had caused injuries to inside of her mouth and there were grazes on her lips.

Pathologists had found there were signs that the woman struggled but no indication that she had been forced to have intercourse.

Mr Pilgrim, of Diamond Close, Forest Gate, east London, who worked at the Marylebone library, north London, has denied murder. The case continues today.

## House price inflation 'to fall sharply'

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

House price inflation will fall sharply next year, the Halifax Building Society predicted yesterday.

Figures from the Halifax last month showed house prices had risen nationally by an annual rate of 30.7 per cent. However, it expects the annual rise to be cut to about 10 per cent next year.

The survey says demand from first-time buyers showed further signs of easing last month, particularly in the South, after the ending of multiple tax relief.

At a regional level, house price inflation in the past month showed signs of slowing in the South while continuing to accelerate further north.

On an annual basis, house price inflation remains strongest in regions bordering the South-east, such as East Anglia and the West Midlands, where

rates are expected to be more than 50 per cent by the end of the third quarter. Further acceleration also occurred in Yorkshire and Humberside.

By the end of the third quarter, house price inflation in the region is likely to be above that of Greater London for the first time since the Halifax price index was first compiled in 1983.

The average price for all houses stands at £61,249, for new houses at £74,215, an annual increase of 33 per cent, and for first-time buyers at £43,800, an increase of 26.6 per cent.

Predictions by the Halifax of the likely rate of house price inflation are based on a model, into which are fed all details of the housing market, including interest rates. The prediction of about 10 per cent includes an estimate of 12 per cent for base rates in the first half of next year.

The Halifax said the sharp fall predicted for next year comes on the

back of sharp increases this year. Substantial changes in the house price inflation rate were the result of comparing prices with the previous period.

Increases were steady last year, which meant bigger increases this year showed a much higher percentage rise. With prices rising by 3 per cent a month for the past three months, any slowing in the rate will show as a sharp fall.

● Rising interest rates and higher repayments will mean that a first-time buyer planning to spend £75,000 on a reasonable one-bedroom flat in London may soon be unable to afford even the smallest of studios, Stern Studios, a firm of agents specializing in small flats, said yesterday.

● Council housing officers at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, are proposing to build low-budget homes for first-time buyers to stop an exodus of young people from the affluent tourist area.

## Village firm's microlight makes a flying start

By Harvey Elliott and Michael Evans

A tiny British company employing just 12 people has clinched more orders for its revolutionary aircraft at the Farnborough Air Show than all the giant manufacturers put together — just 24 hours after the Civil Aviation Authority gave approval for the machine to fly in public.

Contracts for 84 firm export orders from Japan and West Germany had been agreed within two hours of the first showing of the PowerChute, a microlight with a parachute wing. Dozens more deals are being negotiated.

PowerChute is the brainchild of Mr Peter Flynn, a former Warrant Officer in the Army Air Corps who left two years ago to develop what he is convinced will become the leisure aircraft of the future.

The parachute, engine and fold-away body can be stowed in the boot of a car, and sells for £6,400.

The Ministry of Defence is showing interest in the machine after studying ordinary microlights and auto-gyro for covert operations, neither of which were so quiet, discreet or portable.

In its military role the PowerChute can carry a soldier and his equipment, on secret reconnaissance missions, flying at more than 30mph over the most difficult terrain, which would

take days to cross on foot. The machine can then be dismantled and hidden under the parachute, ready for the soldier to make a quick getaway by reassembling it in minutes.

The machine can be adapted as an agricultural sprayer and Mr Flynn, aged 41, believes it could be used to devastating effect spraying locust swarms.

However, its inventor sees the biggest potential in the leisure market. At the cost of a small car, PowerChute is simply to fly and, according to Mr Flynn, extremely safe. "Even if the engine stops in flight the parachute simply allows it to float to earth," he said. It cannot fly when

winds exceed 15 knots.

Mr Flynn, who runs the company from a West County village, has maintained all patent rights himself. After this week's surge of orders he has enough to guarantee production at the rate of 20 a month.

Meanwhile, the chief test pilot of the Soviet Union's MiG 29 fighter yesterday praised the "craftsmanship" of western pilots flying Nato's latest aircraft at Farnborough.

However Mr Valery Menitsky, the pilot, added: "To be perfectly frank, I like our planes much better."

The comment came during a unique press conference at the Soviet Embassy in London in which Mr

Rostislav Belyakov, the chief MiG designer, and other key Soviet aviation officials gave their views about the technology battle in the air between Nato and the Warsaw Pact.

Mr Belyakov confirmed that the Soviet Union was pressing ahead to develop new versions of the MiG aircraft to try to counter the latest western technology.

Mr Belyakov disclosed that the MiG 29 was first delivered to the Soviet air force's "flight regiments" in 1983, two years earlier than had previously been recorded by western experts. He said the first flight of a MiG 29 was in 1977.

It was also disclosed that the full performance of the MiG 29 has not been demonstrated at Farnborough.

The Antonov AN 124, the Soviet Union's giant transport aircraft that failed to take off at Farnborough on Sunday after developing engine trouble, needs a new engine. It is expected to be flown out from Kiev today.

● Engine manufacturer Rolls-Royce yesterday strengthened its position in the rapidly expanding Chinese market with an order worth £40 million, for engines to power three Boeing 757 airliners which have been sold to the Guangzhou regional administration.

Mr David Wicks, Rolls-Royce director of civil engine marketing, said: "This is a record year for the 535E4 engine."

## Health risk for lazy young

By John Goodbody, Sports News Correspondent

A government-supported report published today warns that large numbers of children are taking too little exercise and many of these are likely to be at risk from serious disease and a shortened life expectancy.

Letters have now been sent from the chairman of both the Sports Council and the Health Education Authority, who together sponsored the investigation, to the National Federation of Parent Teachers' Associations, teachers and local authorities to alert them to the dangers of a sedentary lifestyle.

The centrepiece of the campaign is a new publication entitled *Children's Exercise, Health and Fitness*, which underlines the current evidence of physical inactivity among children.

Dr Len Almond, chairman of the joint working party, said yesterday: "Parents sometimes give in too easily when their children ask for notes to be excused from games."

"It is a soft option for the parents, particularly if their children have long-term medical problems, but these are the ones who need exercise most."

"Asthmatic children are more disabled by lack of activity than by their medical condition."

Sufferers of diabetes also benefited greatly from exercise, he said.

## Portfolio PLUS NEW Accumulator Winnings benefit cuisine

Four winners shared the daily prize of £4,000 in The Times Portfolio competition yesterday.

Mr David Bell, aged 45, a lecturer from Heaton, Newcastle upon Tyne, said that his share would go towards home improvements. "We are just getting a new gas cooker so the winnings will pay for that," he said.

Mr Bell shares the prize with Mrs Bessie Wilson, a linguist from Newmarket, Suffolk. "It's a lovely surprise," she said, "but my husband and I have not yet decided how we'll spend the money."

The other winners were Mrs Gwen Wood, a housewife, of Heathermount Drive, Crowthorne, Berkshire, and Mr Robert Farlow of Hampton, south-west London.

### PC suspended

A second constable has been suspended by North Wales police while they investigate the arrest of a motorist at Brynyscyn in Anglesey last Wednesday night. The arrest was shown on television.

### Killing charge

Mohammed Dickson, aged 32, appeared at Birmingham magistrates' court yesterday accused of murdering Mr John Worwood, a security guard, outside a bank in the city on August 10. He was remanded in custody for three days.

### Inquiry opens

A public inquiry into a proposed mock Stone Age hotel and conference centre overlooking Avebury, Wiltshire, opens in Devizes, today. English Heritage, has joined forces with Wiltshire County Council to oppose the plan.

### Cash for trees

Thirty million trees a year could be planted on farmland not required for food production under a £21 million farm woodland scheme, launched yesterday by Mr John MacGregor, Minister of Agriculture. Planting grants are up to £1,375 a hectare.

### Driving ban

Sir Neville Bowman-Shaw, aged 57, chairman of the Lancer Boss group, was disqualified from driving for six weeks and fined £150 at Newbury Magistrates' Court, Berkshire, yesterday, after driving at 122mph on the M4.

### Aids toll rises

The number of reported Aids cases in the United Kingdom rose to 1,730, with 949 deaths, by the end of last month.



## TUC CONFERENCE

## Defiant EETPU chief promises to fight on

The electricians' union was expelled from the TUC in Bournemouth yesterday by an overwhelming vote after Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, had accused the organization of intimidation and of conducting a witch hunt against his union.

He said that already other unions were "poaching" his members and promised that the EETPU would respond with vigour.

He said that the open-door policy of the EETPU meant that anyone was free to come in. He was convinced, he added, that

### Trade unionists will choose freedom as my union has chosen independence

trade unionists would choose freedom, as his members had chosen independence.

Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, rejected a last-minute offer by Mr Hammond to put the TUC decision at the centre of the dispute to a vote of the local workforce. Mr Willis said that such a move would invite anarchy. The EETPU must obey the rules.

Presenting the general council's report on the EETPU, Mr Willis said that the congress was convened as the labour movement's supreme court of appeal. Its first task was to determine whether or not to uphold the EETPU's appeal against suspension. Then it would have to determine its attitude to the general council's recommendation of expulsion.

The EETPU had refused to accept two dispute-committee awards that had gone against it. The awards had not been concerned with the substance of the agreements that the unions had reached with the two employers concerned.

It was totally wrong to say that the awards had been against single-union agreements or deals including so-called no-strike clauses. The two dispute committees and the general council had acted fully in accordance with the TUC's rules at all times.

It was a prime task of the TUC to ensure orderly relations between its affiliates; without that, there was no effective trade union movement.

Conflicts between unions weakened the ability of unions to work together. Since the congress in Bridlington in 1939, a structure had been accepted to resolve differences within the trade union movement. The rules on relationships between unions were a foundation stone on which the TUC was built. Without that cohesion that came from ultimate power to deal with inter-union relationships, the TUC was weakened and its credibility undermined.

Unions had continuously recognized the necessity of the TUC's having the ultimate sanction of compulsory arbitration between unions. Dispute committees acted without fear or favour.

Each of the three largest affiliates had had awards against them this year. The EETPU had often used these procedures against other unions.

Unions were not free unilaterally to decide which parts of the Bridlington agreement they accepted or rejected.

Such licence would destroy the power of the disputes committees to arbitrate, would undermine the authority of the TUC and make a mockery of the term "trade union movement". It would unleash widespread and damaging conflicts.

"Unless the general secretary of the EETPU comes forward and says that his union accepts the awards of the two disputes committees, I submit therefore that you will have no option but to reject the appeal."

The congress would then have final authority to decide on re-admission, further suspension or expulsion.

Continued suspension had been considered. It had been argued that such a course would be less final and more flexible, leaving more time to deal with such a serious problem.

"The general council, with regret, are recommending that you expel the EETPU from congress. If you do not accept the general council's report of course, we will have to re-examine the matter and bring to congress an alternative recommendation. The general council are recommending expulsion because we believe any other course would fatally undermine the fundamental TUC role."

"It is a matter of great sadness on my part that the EETPU have shown no sign whatsoever that it might be prepared to reconsider its rejection of the awards."

"On the contrary, the union has had a ballot to seek authority from its members to change its rules to make affiliation to the TUC dependent on the union being able to enter into and maintain agreements consistent with the union's rules and policies. What this does is to put the union in a position where it can act outside the Bridlington principles."

The EETPU were laying down unacceptable terms. They were not ready to live within the TUC's fundamental rules on inter-union relations. "To accept their terms would be to begin to undermine the TUC itself."

For that reason continued suspension could not be appropriate.

The general council's terms to the EETPU were simply that the union should accept the two awards.

There was always scope for discussion about the time needed to implement the awards. "But those awards must be accepted. There are no other conditions and there are no other matters before the congress on this issue."

Therefore that the EETPU will

now come to the rostrum and give that commitment which we ask of everyone that they will accept the awards. That can be the end of it."

Mr Hammond walked to the rostrum in almost complete silence. He said that he represented his union today not to appeal, not to say sorry, but to explain to the delegates and beyond them to the public why the TUC was expelling his union.

The leadership of his union now was based on the views of its ordinary members. The members made decisions and laid down what rules were to be applied and what policies were to be pursued.

His union was not controlled by unrepresentative "politicians". The leaders were at one with the members. They were not controlled by sherry-party revolutionaries, model resolutions and conference hall rhetoric.

Trade union leaders would not continue to survive if they continued to ignore the views of their regular, normal members. If they continued to seek to please the activists and to allow committee decisions to have precedence over the views of members, the structure would become part of the conspiracy against the members.

"You constantly say that you are democratic. The reality, in which the decisions of conferences are presented as the views of the members, is the opposite. The work of the activists is important, but they are not the union. None of us will survive if we continue to

### It is a prime task of the TUC to ensure orderly relations between its affiliates

ignore the views of the average, the normal, the regular member."

The general council and general secretary had made no attempt to meet the arguments of his union.

They said that the expulsion was only a matter of the EETPU's refusing to implement two dispute committee awards. They said that as if the dispute committees were dealing with parties of equal status, that no concerted plan of action existed to deal with the EETPU.

A debate today "would have exposed the hostility, the threats and intimidation against my union - the Albino syndrome, the very infection, the very truth that physician Willis both tries to contain and pretends does not exist."

EETPU representatives complained that hearings details of their evidence had been ignored while unproven allegations against the union were presented as fact. Dispute committees had included members whose union had complaints against them.

He had been informed that the chairman of one of the dispute committees had in favour of a move on recruitment and promotion of trade unionism which appeared to mean all things to all men.

Mr Bill Jordan, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, proposed the motion calling on the TUC's special review body to turn urgently to the task of promoting united trade unionism by praising single-union deals as the key to halting the decline in trade union membership.

He told the congress that, although a million jobs had been created in recent years, overall trade union membership had fallen. "Single union deals are proving a key in building up union membership in what were previously no-go areas of new companies," he said.

He added: "It is about time we asked ourselves some serious questions about our time-honoured way of doing things."

Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Engineers and

He had detailed in his statement to the general council a plan to deal with the EETPU. It was interesting to note that the general secretary of the TUC never asked the unions named, the GMB, the Transport and General Workers' and the National Union of Public Employees for comment.

"To say that there is a plan against us might just be evidence of a persecution mania on our part, but when the plot becomes manifest and is borne out by events and still no word from the general secretary, then I fear the worst."

"Not that the personality is part of the plan, but the majority of the general council, who determine its actions and words, is now so conditioned, so intimidated, by the clique of intolerance at congress, that they accept any action against the EETPU, except it as part of the natural order of things, like hating the enemy in wartime."

"Conspiracy is always difficult to prove, but there is more than a small of rotten fish about this business."

He had asked for time to consult his members about the decisions. A couple of weeks was surely not too much to ask in order to heed the views of his members.

"You justify haste by tradition; it has always been so. You fail to accept, or even comprehend, that we live in a different world now. No longer do general councils or executives command and dispose, the ordinary member wants his or her say."

The EETPU and its representatives had been treated in a cavalier fashion.

"Our members are fully aware that the issue is our affiliation with the TUC. They have had long experience of the 'benefits' of that affiliation and would weigh it carefully before voting."

Major unions had already set up accommodation branches to poach EETPU members. There was pressure on managements to withdraw recognition. These were blatant attempts to intimidate members and influence the ballot.

"You should be condemning such interference, not supplementing it with your own efforts."

"I would only say in regard to the threats that, inside or outside the TUC, we want to co-operate with other bona-fide unions. We are not looking for conflict and recent incitement to attack us, from whatever quarter. I can only repeat that if attacked, we will respond with vigour."

"The foundation of our union is our members' votes. You obviously see the TUC and its rules as paramount. We do not. Above you, above your rules, are our members and any majority decision they may make. It is right and democratic in the present difficult circumstances that we should test their affiliation, assent to TUC affiliation."

By expulsion of his union, and thus extending the grip of the TUC, delegates would be fashioning weapons that would

## Jenkins speaks for 'the future'



Mr Jenkins (left) presenting Mr Willis with the congress badge commemorating Nelson Mandela's seventieth birthday

Trade unionists should be the guardians of a progressive national industrial strategy, Mr Clive Jenkins, president of the TUC, said in his opening address to the congress.

Profitability had become the only test for almost every activity in today's Britain, he said.

Without strong trade unionism to police progressive laws, the laws would be ineffective. In many areas, including the maintenance of professional standards, the trade union movement was the protector of the public interest.

The Government's economic policies were collapsing. The United Kingdom was increasingly becoming a low-wage, low-tech, low-investment, low-skills economy. That could not be remedied by brutal rationalization with huge unemployment and Dickensian industrial relations, but through planning and consent, with collec-

tive bargaining at the heart of the process.

Studies showed there were not enough trained people to introduce new technology on the scale and at the pace required. Companies acknowledged that it was this, not the attitude of trade unions, that had slowed down advance in production methods.

Investment in new technology was a necessity, but companies would not take the initiative and the Government believed the last successful public-sector operation had been the Second World War.

With such a government, "it will be for the unions to monitor the national industrial strategy, to ensure that employers carry out the investment and trade policies in accordance with that strategy."

"This cannot be done from Westminster or Whitehall. We have to be the guardians

of a progressive national industrial strategy," he said.

The Government had put the country up for sale, and the ability of huge multinational companies to manipulate governments, local authorities and workforces was well documented.

"We must take a principled trade union position by presenting a united front. The alternative to collective discipline and solidarity is unacceptable. Without acceptance of majority decisions on the rules governing relations between unions, we do not have trade unionism at all - we have dog-eat-dog man," he added.

In no area was solidarity more needed than in the campaign to save the National Health Service, which was underfunded and under-respected by the Government. Once more, the trade unions had been proven to be the guardians of the best standards.

## A protest from the AEU

Before the case against the EETPU was heard, Mr Bill Jordan, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, protested that his union was being prevented from voting as it wished to - for the continued suspension of the electricians' union.

He moved the referral back of the section of the general purposes committee report that laid down the voting procedure on the union's appeal. The report called for a vote on the electricians' appeal followed by a vote on the TUC General Council's recommendation of expulsion.

Mr Jordan said that the rule under which action was being taken against the EETPU provided three people - re-admission, continued suspension, expulsion. The conference was getting a chance to vote on only two.

"My own union wants to vote for continued suspension and is, under this procedure, being denied that right."

"The case for continued suspension is the case for TUC control and unity - control to stop the most vicious membership war in history, to stop the discord in thousands of joint negotiating committees throughout the country. The membership would be the losers and the employers the gainers."

Continued suspension gave no assistance to the EETPU. "I am tired of the single-minded attack on the branch of the rules of the club. The TUC is not a club. It is a movement."

At that point, Mr Jordan was warned, to applause from some delegates, that he must make substantive arguments. His microphone was turned off. Without the microphone, he said: "My union will not vote for expulsion. We will not vote to do grievous harm to the movement."

Mr David Warburton, chairman of the general purposes committee, said that the proposed procedure did not stop unions from voting for other options. The AEU should vote against the TUC General Council's recommendation for expulsion.

Mr Jordan's proposal was defeated on a show of hands.

## Seamen's leader attacks judge

By Tim Jones

The leader of the National Union of Seamen, Mr Sam McCuskie, signalled yesterday his contempt for the legal system which brought his union to the brink of disaster by attacking the High Court judge who ordered the sequestration of his union's assets.

An unrepentant Mr McCuskie, told cheering delegates to the congress that if he again faced a dispute with the P&O ferry company he would do exactly the same again.

"We had no choice and I regret nothing," he said that if he had abided by "one sided" threats he would have been "asset rich and membership poor."

Overwhelmingly, the congress backed a TUC plan to make contact with travel agents to tell them to advise customers not to sail with P&O.

Mr McCuskie, who received the standing ovation of the congress, claimed that some ferries being operated by P&O out of Dover were unsafe.

During the dispute with the company, Mr McCuskie's union was forced to apologize to Mr Justice Michael Davies in the High Court for breaches of contempt orders forbidding mass picketing at Dover.

More than 500 of his members are still in dispute with P&O and Mr McCuskie claimed that P&O ships were unsafe as they were manned by unskilled staff.

"If you don't believe me, P&O are currently advertising for 28 able seamen and, unless they get them, they will have to cut their sailings."

The congress backed an emotional appeal by Miss Brenda Dean, general secretary of the print union Sogat, to launch an appeal to raise money for the strikers.

When her own union last launched a similar appeal for her own members, to support workers who were in dispute with News International, they overwhelmingly rejected her.

## Single-union deals win more praise

By Roland Rudd  
Employment Affairs  
Reporter

Having just expelled 350,000 electricians, the TUC yesterday overwhelmingly voted in favour of a motion on recruitment and promoting trade unionism which appeared to mean all things to all men.

Mr Bill Jordan, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, proposed the motion calling on the TUC's special review body to turn urgently to the task of promoting united trade unionism by praising single-union deals as the key to halting the decline in trade union membership.

He told the congress that, although a million jobs had been created in recent years, overall trade union membership had fallen. "Single union deals are proving a key in building up union membership in what were previously no-go areas of new companies," he said.

He added: "It is about time we asked ourselves some serious questions about our time-honoured way of doing things."

Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Engineers and



Mr Jordan: We must ask ourselves some questions

Managers Association, and another union leader on the right of the movement, did not agree.

He said that his association did not believe that single-union deals should be regarded as a model of trade unionism because they gave too much say to the employer.

As far as Mr John Edmonds, general secretary of the centrist GMB general union, was concerned, single-union deals were not the issue because there was nothing new in the agreements

that were being signed long before the TUC was plunged into its present crisis.

He pointed out that his union signed the first single-union deal 99 years ago at an east London gasworks. Instead of embracing them as the new norm, unions should concentrate on trying to improve the lives of their members if they were to increase recruitment and promote the concept of trade unionism.

"I totally reject the 'hyped-up' notion that the only way to be a modern trade union is to forget our basic task of looking after people, and to accept values handed down by multinational companies."

Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, said that competition between unions was inevitable, but added that it should be healthy competition.

"As in industry and commerce, we know that competition carried beyond a certain point can be destructive. It can lead to waste, a lowering of standards, a decline in proper behaviour."

Single-union agreements were not at issue, but in a thinly

vied reference to strike-free agreements, pioneered by the electricians, Mr Willis attacked those unions willing to undercut proper standards to achieve recognition.

The new code of practice, which comes into effect from October 1, will prohibit unions from signing compulsory arbitration agreements.

Union leaders made clear yesterday that they regard it as all-embracing as the motion on recruitment, with some arguing that compulsory arbitration agreements will still be signed with impunity after October 1, while others threatened that unions that were foolish enough to do so would end up in front of the TUC disputes committee.

Other points made during the debate on the motion included the following:

Mr David Norman, of the National Communications Union, moved a motion calling on the general council to set up an advisory body to co-ordinate a concerted membership drive by TUC affiliates aimed against non-affiliated employee bodies. Much more could be done collectively to halt the downward spiral in membership.

The Bridlington principles were important but unions had to ask whether principles which were now half a century old were sufficient to tackle recruitment problems they faced now.

Mr Jimmy Knapp, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said that Bournemouth 1988 should be remembered not for what happened this morning but for the time when the unions found a common purpose and determination to go forward together.

Some employers, public and private, were seeking to impose agreements without negotiations. That was happening to the Post Office workers and the seafarers. He hoped it was not too old fashioned for the congress to recognize their struggle and to send a message of support.

The unions had given the employers a stick to beat them with by the way they had been squabbling among themselves in so-called beauty contests with the lowest bidder taking the prize. That was not the way for the movement to behave in the coming 10 or 20 years.

from the TUC would be discussed by Labour's national executive, there was "no automatic knock-on effect."

Mr Kinnock is unlikely to wish to focus attention on the issue today.

His speech to the Labour conference next month will be a more detailed appraisal of the next stage of the policy review.

Senior Labour figures believe it crucial that, beginning with today's speech, Mr Kinnock can show that the party can take advantage of the difficulties being experienced by the Government.

There is frustration that, despite a succession of interest rate rises and the dispute over nurses' pay, Labour is still failing to cut back the Tory lead and that Mr Kinnock's personal popularity is still falling.

## Activists in black sections demand

By Nicholas Wood  
Political Correspondent

Black activists within Britain's biggest union are threatening to set up black sections in protest at its policies on racial equality.

The move within the Transport and General Workers' Union, which has 1.25 million members, heralds a repetition of the in-fighting over black representation and power that has wracked the Labour Party in recent years as they press for official recognition.

Plans for giving members of ethnic minorities a bigger voice in the union's affairs are to go before its executive later this month.

According to a confidential internal report, a copy of which has been obtained by The Times, they include setting up 11 regional race advisory committees, a parallel national committee and the appointment of a national race equality officer.



Mr Morris: Report is not our final position

But black critics of the proposals say the report does not go

far enough. They want reserved places for blacks on the union's delegations to the TUC and Labour conferences and greater freedom and power to be given to the new committees.

Mr Narendra Makinji, chairman of the unofficial Labour Party black section, said there was considerable disquiet among black members of the TGWU that the issues affecting them are not being addressed adequately.

"Black members also believe that the only way this can be done is by self-determination and self-organization themselves."

"The black sections debate within the Labour Party shows this crisis can be reversed since black sections were first established five years ago. There has been a threefold increase in black councillors and the election of four black Labour MPs."

"This can be repeated

throughout the trade union movement and certainly within the TGWU."

But Mr Bill Morris, the black deputy general secretary of the TGWU, said that the report, which had been sent out for consultation, did not represent the union's final position. He would be writing the report to the executive.

Mr Morris also rejected Mr Makinji's criticism, pointing out that he was not a member of the union and therefore in no position to know the views of its black members.

"The report has not been written and he doesn't know what he is talking about," Mr Morris added.

Mr Makinji said that it was appalling that although the TGWU had 150,000 members, there were no blacks (apart from Mr Morris) on its national executive and only 5 on its 11 regional committees.

## Teachers' pay attack

Conference delegates backed a motion from two teaching unions condemning the Government's action in imposing limits on teachers' pay. The motion said that there could be no justification for the Government's "authoritarian and repressive policies" towards teachers and non-teaching staff and that these policies created a dangerous precedent for other groups of workers.

## Debates today

The highlight of today's conference will be the address this afternoon by Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party. The morning session will be devoted to debates on trade union organization and industrial relations and social insurance and industrial welfare, which will continue in the afternoon.

## Labour leader's congress speech Kinnock to appeal for unity

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock will call on the Labour movement today to unite behind the new policies being drawn up by the party for the next general election.

After a difficult few months, the Labour leader is to use his keynote speech to the Trade Union congress to launch an outspoken attack on the Government's handling of the economy, emphasizing that the economic problems now being experienced, including the balance of payments crisis, were predicted by Labour at the last election.

He is to speak of the problems that lay ahead for manufacturing industry because of the trade deficit and rising interest rates, and point out that the tax cuts given by Mr Nigel Lawson at the Budget have been more than wiped out by mortgage payment increases.

But Mr Kinnock's speech, vital as he battles to restore his standing in the country, will also have a message for his own party.

He will call on the trade unions and the Labour movement to show a unity of purpose, as the party embarks on the second phase of its review of policies designed to modernize Labour's appeal for the 1990s.

Mr Kinnock is not expected to refer to yesterday's expulsion from the TUC of the electricians' union.

The left is certain to launch a move to expel the union from the Labour Party as well, but the Labour leadership has no wish to do so and would be certain to face legal action from the electricians if it tried to do so.

Mr Larry Whitty, Labour's general secretary, said yesterday that, although the expulsion

from the TUC would be discussed by Labour's national executive, there was "no automatic knock-on effect."

Mr Kinnock is unlikely to wish to focus attention on the issue today.

His speech to the Labour conference next month will be a more detailed appraisal of the next stage of the policy review.

Senior Labour figures believe it crucial that, beginning with today's speech, Mr Kinnock can show that the party can take advantage of the difficulties being experienced by the Government.

There is frustration that, despite a succession of interest rate rises and the dispute over nurses' pay, Labour is still failing to cut back the Tory lead and that Mr Kinnock's personal popularity is still falling.

Russia for Che

Scientists handbook

Building uses comes in from



British Association

# Russia to check a million for Chernobyl after-effects

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Soviet Union has embarked on the world's largest and longest experiment to discover the effects of low doses of radiation. Nearly a million people will be involved in the research.

Long before the results are known, most of the scientists who established the study will have retired from research.

Details of the investigation were outlined yesterday by Academician Nikolai Bochkov, director of the Institute of Medical Genetics in Moscow, to a special meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The conference was called to update information on the effects of the radioactive fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and the implications for the future of nuclear power.

Dr Bochkov said although soil had been removed soon after the accident, a plan to resume agriculture had been halted. Radioactivity absorbed by leaves and other foliage which had fallen in the autumn of 1986 had recontaminated the ground.

In addition to the 32 people who had died during the

accident and shortly afterwards, 250 people still have symptoms of radiation illness.

Pregnant women close to the Chernobyl explosion were advised to have abortions. But in a wider area of fallout there were no significant changes to the pattern of miscarriages and birth defects.

The great care given to children in the area has resulted in better health statistics for infant illness than elsewhere in the Soviet Union.

Treatment of the acute radiation cases with bone marrow implants had met with little success. Treatment to stimulate bone marrow growth among people presently suffering radiation illness is expected to prolong life.

The question about long term effects of radiation could be resolved through a register of almost a million people, divided between the population downwind at various distances from the fallout and other people who were not exposed to radiation.

The answer will come from records about the eventual cause of death of everybody on the register. Speaking on the lessons other countries

could learn from Chernobyl, Dr John Wright, of the Central Electricity Generating Board, said it provoked a response comparable to encountering a traffic accident on a motorway, which makes the motorist slow and be cautious.

By the same token, he said, the CEBG had made a review of its safety procedures.

He believed a similar disaster could not happen in Britain because of a different approach to safety practices and the design of nuclear power plants.

As a consequence of Chernobyl, the Health and Safety Executive in Britain investigated what the British public might regard as a tolerable level of risk of living near a nuclear power station.

The conclusions, presented to the British Association yesterday by Dr Sam Harrison and Dr Adrian Cohen, suggested a tolerable risk of death for individual workers on nuclear power stations no more than that currently experienced in high risk sectors of other industries.

The Health and Safety Executive proposed that, for the general public, the maximum

risk should be 10 times lower than currently recommended. This takes account of the greater vulnerability of the young or the sick.

The executive said the accident destroyed for ever the comfortable belief that the main problem was containment of radioactivity in the event of relatively minor, but still rare, breakdown at a plant.

They said the accident abolished the belief that severe accidents simply were not "credible" and that many safety barriers built into nuclear reactors and the high quality of their operators would always stop a severe accident happening.

Nevertheless, they suggested that a properly designed and operated modern nuclear power station should have little difficulty in meeting the proposed tolerable levels for individual risk.

The idea of "tolerability" was introduced into arguments about the safety of nuclear power by Sir Frank Layfield during the inquiry into plans for the first pressurized water reactor to be built at Sizewell, Suffolk.

## Awaiting the end of 11 blind years



Waiting in hope: Mr Stuart Woodhead with Tricia, the wife he has never seen, and his daughters Jenna, left, and Carrie.

By Peter Davenport

A man blinded in a road accident 11 years ago may soon see his wife and two daughters for the first time.

Mr Stuart Woodhead, aged 34, of Wales, South Yorkshire, underwent a delicate operation at the Royal Hallamshire Hospital in Sheffield two weeks ago to restore the sight in his left eye. Specialists believe the technique was

successful.

Mr Woodhead retained 30 per cent vision in that eye after the accident, enabling him to distinguish shapes, light and shade. His right eye was damaged beyond repair.

He married his wife, Tricia, a teacher, two years after the crash. He has never properly seen her or his children, Jenna, aged six, and Carrie, aged four.

Mr Woodhead, a machine operator with a plastics manufacturer, has been told that it will be at least two more weeks before scar tissue in his left eye heals and sight is restored.

"I am just going along as normal, trying to keep relaxed", he said yesterday. "I have been like this for 11 years, so waiting another few weeks is no problem."

### Genetic research

## Scientists begin a 'handbook of man'

By Our Science Editor

Scientists may come to understand the genetics of the musical genius of a future family of Bachs, or the mathematical ability of a family of Bernoullis, whose ideas include formulae that are the cornerstone of aerodynamics used by the designers of modern supersonic aircraft.

The key to that understanding of what makes them tick will come from the human genome mapping project.

Sir Walter Bodmer, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, yesterday singled out the project as the most exciting of many big international research programmes in which Britain must collaborate.

Opening the British Association's annual meeting at Oxford, Sir Walter said an international effort was needed to identify and locate the human genes in the mapping project, which would create the "handbook of man".

Sir Walter said: "It is likely to provide the basis for the prevention or treatment of most major human chronic diseases and will stimulate technological developments that are certain to be of considerable economic benefit."

"We are witnessing a revolution in the biological and medical sciences which promises to reveal the essential secrets of *Homo sapiens*' genetic blueprint, while at the same time creating an exciting new biotechnology industry."

Sir Walter said some genetic differences which caused illnesses such as haemophilia or the common form of muscular dystrophy or sickle cell anaemia occur together in families following well-defined patterns of inheritance.

"We know now that the inherited tendencies underlying more complex patterns of inheritance, such as susceptibility to breast cancer, or perhaps the ability to compose music like the Bach family, depend essentially on these same laws of inheritance."

He said the materials used for the original genetic investigations were the pea plant and the fruit fly. The results applied equally to humans.

The fundamental mechanisms by which cells divide and multiply, or by which the genetic material is repaired following damage, may best be studied using yeast and bacteria.

"The difference is that now, the application of knowledge from one species for its effective use in another may be almost instantaneous."

The units of inheritance, the genes, are segments of DNA, whose chemical construction was shown by the Nobel-prize-winning work of Francis Crick and James Watson, in a scientific paper of fewer than 1,000 words.

Sir Walter said: "Rarely have so few words been so important for the future of the human species."

The DNA at the centre of most cells of the body consists of millions of combinations of just four substances.

Sir Walter described the substances as the four letters



Sir Walter: Thousand words that could change Man

of the DNA alphabet. They comprise a code for determining the essential structural and functional molecules of the body.

On conception, the total genetic information carried in the DNA by each sperm and egg consists of about 3,000 million letters divided into 23 packages of varying size, which form the chromosomes that are present in the nucleus of each cell of the adult body.

Every one of us carries in virtually all cells of the body two copies of this information, in other words, 46 chromosomes, one set obtained from the father and the other from the mother.

The gene mapping project to produce the "handbook of man" will enable scientists to look up which gene in a given part of the book is responsible for a particular inherited defect or normal variation.

Sir Walter said it was striking how people could remember a face and forget a name and suggested that advances in genetics would help explain the workings of the brain in attaching importance to facial recognition throughout evolution.

## Building uses heat that comes in from the cold

By Kerry Gill

Work on the world's first building to be commercially heated by daylight started in Glasgow yesterday.

The new structure, a student residence block for Strathclyde University, employs a revolutionary but simple design.

Unlike solar heating, which needs sunlight to be effective, the £6 million building, part-funded by the EEC and the Scottish Development Agency, can be heated even in cold and cloudy conditions.

When the block is completed next year, the 376 resident students will be able to stay warm through a system which involves glass panels, roller blinds and a concrete wall. The new heating pro-

gramme has taken Kaiser Bentechnick, the West German building developers, more than five years to develop.

South-facing walls of the Glasgow building will have a glass facade. Behind that will be a translucent polycarbonate honeycomb, which acts like a one-way valve in allowing the light in but not out again.

The result is that the daylight from outside is "jacked in" and used to heat a 200mm thick concrete wall behind the honeycomb. That acts like a radiator as the heat builds up.

"We have developed an inflation-free power source which could be of great use in the future", Mr Richard Nawro, KB's British managing director, said.



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### Once again Ford are improving the Sierra.

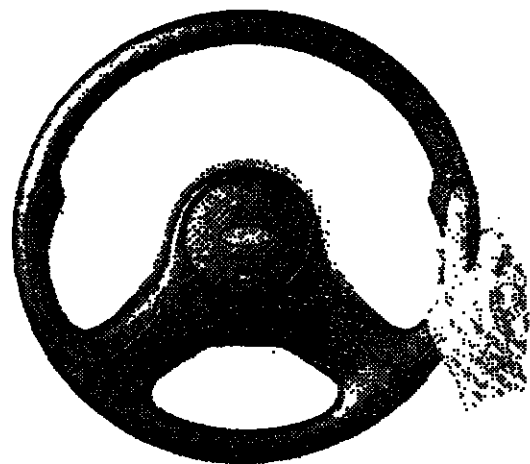
Some of the most popular options in the catalogue are being made standard.

And there are dozens of other detail changes, too many to show on this page.

One way or another, nearly every model in the range is affected. So, whether you're looking for a Sapphire saloon, a Sierra estate, or hatchback, you'll find it's now better equipped than ever.

The new Sierras are at Ford dealers now, along with the latest Escorts and Orions.

Why not call in and see them. We're sure you'll find it's worth your while.



**Power steering.** Option price £550\*. Now it's standard on Sierra Ghia and Sapphire Ghia. So steering's light when parking's tight.

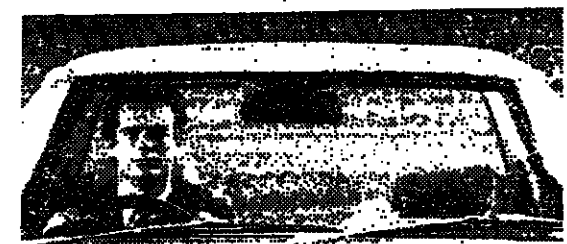
\*Maximum retail price at 15th August 1988.



**Headlight wash/wipe.** Option price £150\*. But now it's standard on Sierra GLS and Sapphire GLS and on both Ghias. And on the XR4x4. So your headlights will stay bright on the dirtiest night.



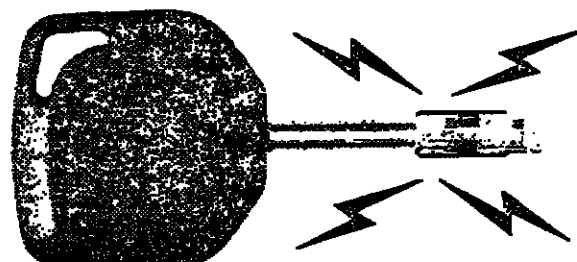
**Electric front windows.** Previously £250\* as an option. Now they're standard on the Sierra GL and Sapphire GL. Especially handy at ticket barriers and toll gates.



**Electrically heated windscreen.** Option price £120\*. Now it's standard on Sierra Ghia and Sapphire Ghia and on the Sierra 4x4. So you won't have to wait for your engine to warm up before you can defrost your screen.



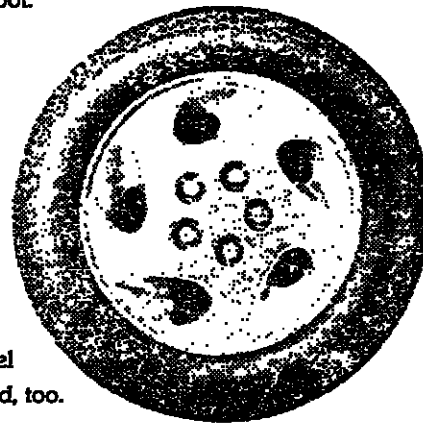
**Sunroof.** Previously £390\* as an option. Now it's standard all the way down to Sierra L and Sapphire L. So all we need is some sun.



**Central locking.** Previously £275\* as an option. Now it's standard on the Sierra LX and Sapphire LX. So now when you lock your doors, you won't forget to lock your boot.

#### New wheels.

185/65x14 wheels and tyres now standard on Sierra LX and Sapphire LX. The new wheel trims look good, too.

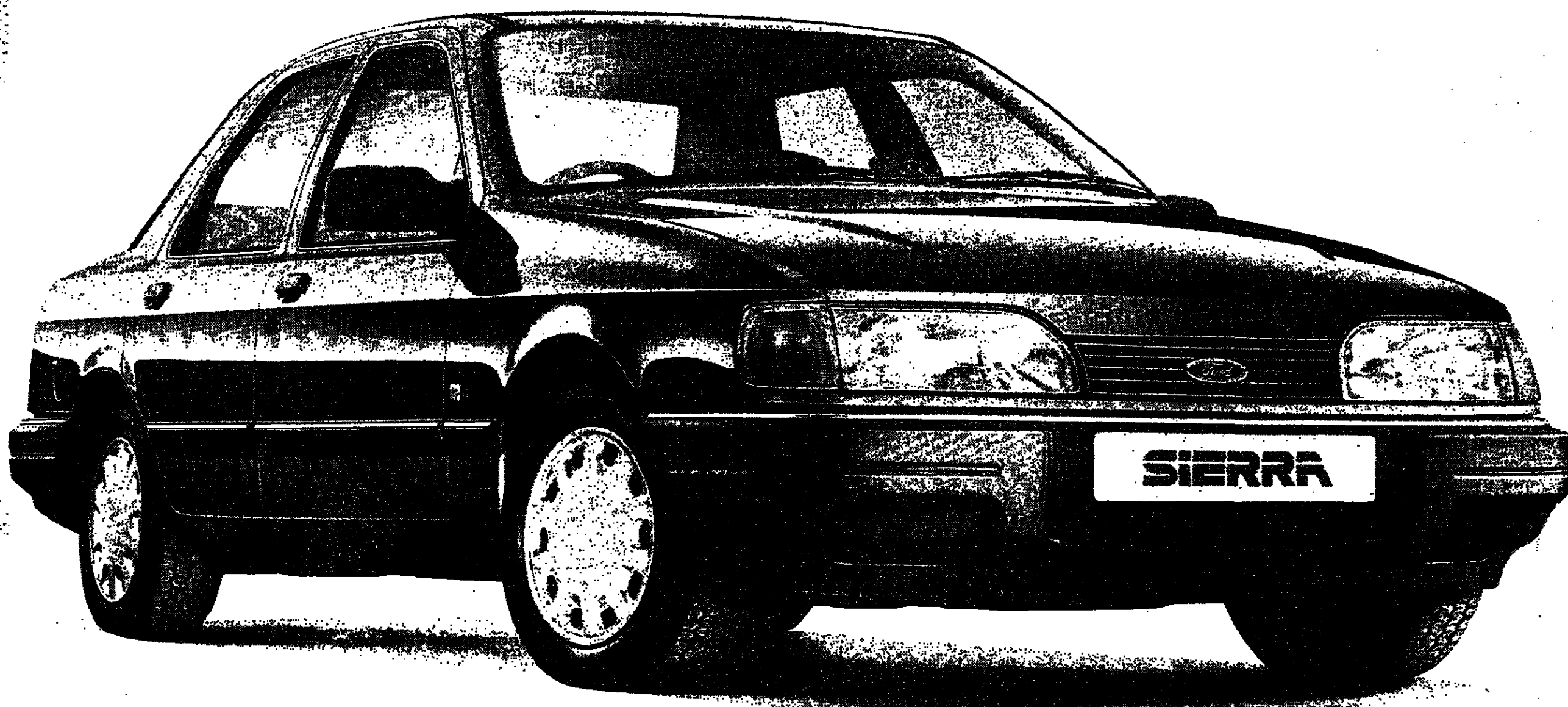


**Radio aerial in rear window.** Previously £65\* as an option. Now it costs nothing on Sierra and Sapphire L, LX and GL. Your aerial will never be snapped off by vandals again.



**Tinted glass.** Previously a £65\* option. Now standard on Sierra L and Sapphire L. Easy on the eyes.

# Sierra standards raised again.



The latest 2.0 litre Sierra Sapphire GL, now with new wheels, electric front windows and its radio aerial in the rear window, and many other detail improvements.



**The Ford Sierra.**

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Currie calls on  
patients to sp

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## Radical reforms on medical negligence settlements urged

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Radical changes are needed in medical negligence procedures to make it easier, quicker and cheaper for patients to make compensation claims, the King's Fund Institute says today.

The institute calls on the Government to consider introducing a no-fault scheme whereby automatic compensation is given to all victims of medical accidents, irrespective of whether negligence is proved.

The scheme would enable any patient to gain compensation within a matter of months instead of waiting for an average of four to seven years. High legal fees would also be avoided as the claims would not have to go to court.

A similar system has been backed by the British Medical Association but the Government has so far resisted setting up a pilot scheme, partly because of the cost implications, estimated at more than £50 million a year.

A joint report from the institute and the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies at Oxford University also proposes a series of short-term reforms to help patients in making

claims. The report admits that a no-fault compensation scheme funded by the state would be more expensive than the existing system, but would enable a much larger number of people to be compensated. However it warns that if such a scheme was set up, effective arrangements would need to be adopted to prevent medical accidents and to strengthen doctors' accountability.

It suggests that the scheme adopted should be similar to the system set up in Sweden, where patients are given payments according to a scale of charges matching both the severity of the accident and the needs of the patient.

The institute points out that there have been significant increases in the number of claims of medical negligence made against doctors and in the damages awarded to patients. "As a consequence the subscriptions paid by doctors to the medical defence societies have risen sharply."

At the same time health authorities have also complained about the impact of increased awards on their cash-limited budgets. At the moment awards are often split

between the authority and the doctor concerned where joint liability is proved.

The paper suggests a range of options to modify the existing legal system and strengthen professional accountability.

These include: ●Giving more information to patients about claiming for damages and about which solicitors are skilled in medical negligence cases.

●Modifying fee-splitting arrangements among lawyers to create incentives for solicitors to pass cases to specialists.

●Making access to legal aid easier.

●Allowing health authorities to pool their risks so that they can cope with a larger number of successful claims.

●Requiring doctors to show that they regularly review the quality of their work through medical audits and setting up a system where surgical incidents are reported on a confidential basis.

Medical Negligence: Compensation and Accountability (King's Fund Institute, 126 Albert Street, London NW1 7NF, £5.95).

## Stepping out in the Oxfam style



Greg Ross, aged 22, Ahmet Halil, aged eight, Kate Bradley, aged 17, and Noelle Donkis, aged eight, modelling clothes from Oxfam yesterday at St Katharine's Dock in east London. The charity has launched a national family fashions promotion to encourage sales of its clothes, showing that style and bargain-hunting can go hand in hand (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

## Cleveland families take cash assistance

By Peter Davenport

Families caught in the Cleveland child sexual abuse crisis last year have responded to an unprecedented offer of financial assistance.

Cleveland County Council announced a package of measures last week, including removal expenses for families who wanted to settle in a new neighbourhood, the funding of holidays, medical assistance and facilitating changes of school.

Mr Bruce Stevenson, the council's chief executive, said it was a unique attempt to create a new beginning.

A council committee under Mr David Ashton, the county secretary, will consider individual cases. Mr Ashton said he had met eight families, including some children, and a parents' support group representing about 45 families.

He said: "Of course there are difficulties, but our offer seems to be appreciated as a first step in showing that we do care about what has happened and about building better relations for the future."

●The parents of an East Sussex girl aged five are to challenge in the High Court a decision by magistrates to place the child in care, after allegations of sexual abuse against the father based on the controversial anal dilatation test.

## More free school meals demanded

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Government should reinstate free school meals for a wider group of children to avoid financial hardship and the risk of malnutrition, the Child Poverty Action Group said today.

With the implementation of the Social Security Act in April, the group said, 500,000 lost their right to free school meals, which were restricted to children of parents on income support.

A report published by the group gives examples of how families have suffered under the new system, which abolished free school meals for those on family credit and those who previously qualified for local education authority discretionary schemes.

Although some cash compensation was included in family credit there was no compensation for those on the discretionary scheme.

The report says many families have been unable to afford school meals, which cost £3-£4 a week per child, and have had to provide packed lunches.

However several parents said they relied on school meals to provide their children with one good hot nutritional meal a day. "The April changes have placed the

school meals service in the endangered species category," Miss Fran Bennett, the group's director, said.

She said the group believed that the Government should recognize its mistake and reinstate free school meals for a wider group of children.

Mrs Sally Godwin, aged 39, from Hailsham, East Sussex, used to be eligible for free meals under a local authority scheme. Her husband is a mature student and in April she worked part time.

"The vouchers we got were equivalent to £7 or £8 for my two children, aged 6 and 8", she said.

"I could not afford to pay that much so I now give them packed lunches. I know they swap items in the playground so I can never tell if they are eating a balanced diet," Mrs Godwin said.

She now had the extra expense of providing a substantial meal for the family when she came in from work. "I used to give them a salad sandwich or egg on toast but I now have the extra cost for their lunches and their dinners."

One Good Meal a Day (CPAG, fourth floor, 1-5 Bath Street, London EC1V 9PY; £2.50).

## Machine guns in arms amnesty haul

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Correspondent

A live grenade and a rare prototype of a Second World War sub-machine gun have been among the weapons surrendered to police in the first few days of a national arms amnesty this month.

The live grenade was handed to police in Ipswich, Suffolk. Officers called bomb disposal experts to dismantle it as stations around Britain received a steady stream of arms and ammunition under a "no questions asked" Home Office scheme.

The rare gun, a Patchett machine carbine, was a forerunner of the machine-gun first used by the Army in 1953 and which saw service in Korea and during the final days of the British Empire.

The owner handed the gun in at the police station in Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, and police officers hope

to donate the weapon to a museum.

A few of the breach-loading weapons are believed to have been used by parachutists in the ill-fated airdrop at Arnhem in 1944.

In London, a Russian-made Schmeisser machine-gun, capable of firing up to 600 rounds a minute, was handed in to police.

It was among the 475 firearms and 9,000 rounds of ammunition produced during the first four days of the amnesty.

The machine-gun was the only firearm to be surrendered which cannot be owned legally.

In Hungerford, Berkshire, where the massacre last year by Michael Ryan sparked new legislation on firearm ownership, a local man yesterday surrendered a pistol.

## Currie calls on cancer patients to speak out

By Sheila Gann, Political Staff

Cancer patients should speak out about their condition and treatment to try to break down the aura of fear surrounding the disease, Mrs Edwina Currie, Under Secretary of State for Health, said yesterday.

By doing so they could encourage more people to seek help before the disease is too far advanced, she told an international conference on cancer nursing.

There was sufficient evidence that better knowledge about cancer led to more positive attitudes towards it.

"We feel, therefore, that we can direct some effort to helping the public to rationalize this fear of cancer, since it is the fear which often prevents people from coming

forward for medical treatment at an early stage when treatment can be most effective", Mrs Currie said.

Her speech to the conference at Festival Hall, London, came after a survey for Cancer Relief showed that cancer is the main public health concern, scoring higher than fear of AIDS.

She said: "We want to put an end to the fear and terror about cancer."

"We have made such tremendous progress in nearly all areas of cancer care that we really do need to encourage all our people, including health professionals, to talk about cancer, its prevention and treatment, in an open and informed way."

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# Bush leads Dukakis down 'dirty' road to Oval Office

From Charles Bremner  
New York

America's presidential candidates launched their official campaigns yesterday. Mr George Bush appeared at Disneyland to shore up his hold on the patriotic high ground. Mr Michael Dukakis, growing more combative in his new role of underdog, promised prosperity to the workers of the embattled industrial heartland.

Both candidates, running the tightest electoral race for decades, chose heavy symbolism for the traditional Labor Day start to the nine-week final sprint.

Though the race has been on for the best part of two years, the greater American electorate is said to start paying attention only after the national holiday.

With negative personal themes apparently delivering more than argument over issues, the experts are predicting some low-level rhetoric in the weeks to come. "It's

going to be down and dirty to the very end," said Mr Tom Ryder, a prominent Republican activist from Illinois.

The latest polls yesterday showed Vice-President Bush holding a narrow lead. However, the experts say they expect a large reservoir of undecided voters to swing back and forth between the candidates for weeks to come.

Mr Bush, who owes much of his recent spurt to an emotional onslaught on Mr Dukakis's alleged lack of patriotism, appeared in the fantasy world of Disneyland to bid Godspeed to the national Olympic team. With television playing a bigger role than ever, the star-spangled send-off was a stronger piece of image-making than the urban landscape chosen by Mr Dukakis.

The Democratic candidate, deposed three weeks ago from his early "unassailable" lead, appeared at a huge Labour Day rally in Detroit's Cadillac Plaza where he

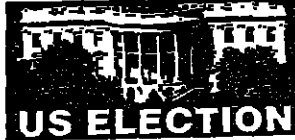
promised to "bring prosperity home".

After a deluge of advice from his experts who blamed his troubles on the lack of a clear message, Mr Dukakis has homed in on the notion that much of the lower middle class has missed out on the Reagan prosperity. "We remember that America was not built on leveraged buyouts and mergers and acquisitions but on the factory floor and in the classroom and on our family farms," said Mr Dukakis.

The governor spoke from the spot where John Kennedy kicked off his 1960 run for the presidency.

The industrial Midwest is a bastion of the "Reagan Democrats", the white workers traditionally aligned with the Democrats who switched to the Republicans in 1980 and particularly in 1984. Mr Dukakis said that Mr Bush wanted to help the privileged few get richer. "The election is a choice be-

tween two kinds of leadership. Two ideas about prosperity. For the past seven years, the rich have gotten richer; the poor have gotten poorer; and those of us in the middle, and that means most of us, are getting squeezed," he said. The Republicans tried to corner the visual contest yesterday by sending Mr Dan Quayle, the vice-presidential candidate, to launch his campaign with an emotional



peace to America from under the shadow of New York's Statue of Liberty.

The photogenic Mr Quayle hammered Mr Dukakis over his patriotism, labelling once again his attitude towards the "pledge of allegiance to the flag", the touchstone issue devised by the Bush

campaign earlier this summer. "George Bush and I proudly and unapologetically embrace the values embodied in the pledge of allegiance," Mr Quayle said, looking at Lady Liberty and a blazing background of red, white and blue. "To us, they are not hokey, cornball or passé." Senator Lloyd Bentsen, the Democratic vice-presidential runner, kept a lower profile drumming up support in his home state of Texas.

The liberty theme loomed large on Saturday, when Mr Dukakis took his mother Esterne on a trip to near-by Ellis Island, where she landed as an immigrant at the age of 10. The Dukakis campaign gained something of a second wind over the weekend with the reappointment of Mr John Sasso, the campaign manager who resigned after the Senator Biden affair a year ago.

A tough fighter who mapped out Mr Dukakis's path to the candidacy, Mr Sasso, now vice-

chairman of the campaign, is expected to sharpen the Democratic message.

Yesterday's venues of California, the big Midwestern state of Michigan, New York and Texas are key battlegrounds. With the popular vote estimated to be so close, the strategists are focusing on ways to unlock the big blocks of votes in the winner-takes-all electoral college system.

According to the latest polls, Mr Bush is holding a narrow lead in the popular vote.

Time magazine yesterday reported him leading Mr Dukakis by 47 to 42 per cent.

In the crucial state-by-state analysis, Mr Bush also holds the edge, though Mr Dukakis is reported by several polls to be leading in California, which weighs so heavily in the electoral college that a win there could cancel out much of the Republican advantage elsewhere.

The Dukakis campaign acknow-

ledges that Mr Bush has managed to dominate the agenda for the past three weeks.

Even the fuss over the selection of Mr Quayle appears to have rebounded in the Republicans' favour.

On Sunday, Mr William Bennett, the Education Secretary, sharpened the image of Dukakis, the Massachusetts liberal, saying on television that his kind "don't like what most Americans think and believe. They think they're smarter".

Mr Dukakis is said to be planning an offensive against Mr Bush's leadership qualities, his role in the Iran-Contra affair, and his reluctance to engage the Democratic candidate in debate.

Mr Bush tried on Sunday to soften the sting of likely defeat in debate with the much more articulate Mr Dukakis by saying he acknowledged that his opponent was better at the verbal cut and thrust.

## Court spotlight on institutionalized corruption of the Brezhnev era

### Churbanov lawyer hits out at pre-hearing 'trial by Soviet press'

From A Correspondent, Moscow

The son-in-law of the late Leonid Brezhnev, the former President, appeared in court in Moscow yesterday with eight other former high-ranking police officials in the biggest corruption trial since Mr Mikhail Gorbachev came to power.

Mr Yuri Churbanov, a former First Deputy Interior Minister who married Brezhnev's daughter, Galina, in 1971, was accused of taking 20 bribes worth 656,883 roubles (\$656,833) between June, 1976, and October, 1982, to prevent investigation of corruption in the Uzbek cotton industry.

In the dock with Mr Churbanov were the former Uzbek Interior Minister, General Khaidar Yakhyayev, two of his former deputies, Mr Pyotr Begelman and Mr P. Kakhramanov, and five former Uzbek police chiefs.

Soviet police officials hold military ranks and Mr Churbanov was a colonel-general before being stripped of his rank on his arrest in January,

1987. Reading the lengthy indictment, a court official said Mr Churbanov repeatedly took bribes from Uzbek Interior Ministry and Communist Party officials while visiting the republic in the 1970s. He accepted wine and cognac and had pomegranates, grapes and other fruits sent to him in Moscow.

The trial, widely seen as an attempt by Mr Gorbachev to stamp out the corruption which took root in Soviet society during the Brezhnev years, took place in the military courtroom where the young West German pilot, Herr Mathias Rust, was tried a year ago for landing his light aircraft near Moscow's Red Square.

The courtroom was filled with about a hundred Soviet citizens armed with special passes, and a handful of foreign journalists, allowed access to the trial for its first four days.

The judge, Major-General Mikhail Marov, sat under a huge gold hammer and sickle

behind a long bench laden with documents. Mr Churbanov, wearing a grey jacket and black collarless shirt, looked tense, as he listened to the reading of the 1,500-page indictment. He was watched by an Interior Ministry guard.

Interest in the trial has been fuelled by dozens of press reports on Mr Churbanov's history and the Uzbek corruption network.

His defence lawyer, Mr Andrei Makarov, complained in court that his client was being "tried by the press".

He said that when one Soviet newspaper interviewed the public prosecutor, Mr Aleksandr Shoyev, he suggested that Mr Churbanov was guilty. "It is totally inadmissible to allow the publication of such material before the start of a trial," Mr Makarov said. His client, he added, "was a product of the system and not its creator". Some 200 witnesses, including Mr Churbanov's wife, are expected to testify in the trial which could last several weeks.



Mr Churbanov, described as "a product of the system, not its creator", listening to his indictment in court yesterday.

## WORLD ROUNDUP

### Miners promise to back Walesa

Warsaw — Representatives of Poland's miners, whose strikes in Silesia last month set off the recent wave of industrial unrest here, pledged yesterday to support Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, in his "dialogue" with the Polish authorities (Richard Bassett writes).

Mr Marek Nowicki, who had been barricaded in one of the mines last week, said the miners understood why Mr Walesa had called off the strikes following a meeting with the Interior Minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, early last week.

The issue was no longer purely economic, but "largely political", he added.

### Israeli officers held

Jerusalem — Eight Israeli Army officers up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel were arrested yesterday on suspicion of taking bribes to secure the release of conscripts and reservists from military service (David Bernstein writes).

Eight civilians, including at least one doctor suspected of falsifying the medical records of those seeking to avoid military service, were also arrested.

There have been instances of draft dodging involving fraud in the past, but none on the scale of the present case. According to the Army radio, up to 60 draft dodgers and reservists may have been involved. The defence establishment here is already having to cope with many soldiers who have been refusing to serve in the occupied territories.

### Fire at nuclear plant

Moscow (Reuters) — A Soviet nuclear plant using a Chernobyl-type reactor caught fire yesterday but no radiation leaks or injuries were reported, *Izvestia* said. The Ignalina plant in Lithuania uses the type of reactor involved in the world's worst nuclear accident at Chernobyl in 1986 that killed 31 people and sent radioactivity across Europe.

The blaze started early yesterday in the cable room of the second unit of the nuclear power station when control cables caught fire, the newspaper said. "The system of automatic firefighting liquidated the source of the flames," it added. Last week *Izvestia* reported that work on the third Ignalina unit had been suspended because of safety concerns.

### Journalists in protest

Delhi (AFP) — About 1,000 journalists and non-journalist employees of newspapers and news agencies marched through the Indian capital yesterday shouting slogans against a government Bill that has been widely criticised as a disguised attempt to gag the independent media.

The demonstration is to be followed up today by a country-wide strike in the newspaper industry, the first in many years.

### Talks on bases halted

Athens — Negotiations on the future of American military bases in Greece were suddenly suspended shortly after being resumed in Athens, when the Greek Government formally notified the United States of its decision to close the US Air Force base at Hellenikon, the international airport of Athens (Mario Modiano writes).

The American negotiators, led by Mr Alan Flanagan, a career diplomat, asked for the talks to be suspended and announced that the team was returning to Washington for instructions.

### \$32m winner wanted

Washington — Some lucky person has beaten 13.9 million to one odds to win Florida's \$54 million (\$32 million) jackpot, the richest lottery prize in US history, according to lottery officials (Mehsin Ali writes). Players had to choose six numbers from 1 to 49. The winning numbers were 3, 5, 19, 20, 27 and 35. But so far no one has claimed the prize.

But the jackpot will go back into the lottery fund that determines the prize if the winner does not step forward and claim it within six months of the drawing, officials said.

### Chun brother sentenced to 7 years for embezzling £6m

From Gavin Bell, Seoul

A stretch of corruption drifted perilously close to former President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea yesterday, when his younger brother was jailed for seven years and fined £2.5 million for embezzling public funds, accepting bribes and evading taxes.

The long and lucrative reign of Chun Kyung Hwan as the head of a powerful rural development agency ended ignominiously in a hushed court when a judge denounced him for betraying people working for the welfare of others.

The younger Chun, aged 46, was found guilty of embezzling \$6 million in public funds, and peddling his influence with senior government officials to amass a personal fortune, during a seven-year term as chairman of the Saemaeul (New Community) movement.

Judge Park Young Min said that he had imposed a severe sentence partly because Chun had shown no remorse, and had tried to place the blame on associates. He further ordered that Chun repay \$200,000 of his ill-gotten gains.

Throughout his trial Chun, who denied most of the charges, was self-assured and almost arrogant. He maintained his composure when the judge pronounced sentence, grinning and waving at relatives and friends.

A few minutes later, however, he appeared gutted and shaken as he was hustled into

a prison van, bound to other defendants by knotted ropes. Two of his brothers-in-law were among seven others given sentences ranging from 10 months to three years.

Political analysts said the scandal was bound to fuel allegations of corruption against his brother. It has already forced the former President to resign the vestiges of his authority in dis-



Chun: Guilty of peddling influence with officials.

grace, but pressure is mounting in the National Assembly for an investigation into his personal conduct.

The treatment of the elder Mr Chun has become a political issue in a struggle for power between the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition parties which have a parliamentary majority.

The opposition's latest tactic has been to inspect a

luxurious presidential retreat, built during the Chun regime at a cost of \$5.5 million, to the extreme annoyance of the Democratic Justice Party. There is also controversy over whether Mr Chun should be invited to the ceremonial opening of the Olympics on September 17.

Some party stalwarts are insisting that he is entitled to a place of honour, since it was his administration that secured the right to host the Games. Others are concerned that an appearance by the now deeply unpopular Mr Chun would invite jeers and public humiliation by spectators.

He is safe for the moment, since the ruling and opposition parties have agreed to observe a political truce for the duration of the Olympics. His fate thereafter appears less secure.

● TOKYO: A little-known second son of the North Korean leader, Mr Kim Il Sung, has been appointed his country's ambassador to Hungary (Reuters reports).

The North Korean Central News Agency carried a terse, single paragraph report on August 14 announcing Mr Kim Pyong Il's appointment, but it was only recently that he was confirmed as President Kim's first son, said President Kim's first son, Mr Kim Jong Il, is his chosen heir and is believed to have control over the isolated country's day-to-day affairs.

### Le Pen delights in war of words

From Philip Jacobson, Paris

The first step along the road to bring M Jean-Marie Le Pen to court for insulting a French government minister was taken yesterday by the public prosecutor for the Nanterre district, where the leader of the far-right National Front has his home.

Acting on instructions to proceed from the Ministry of Justice, a formal complaint was laid against M Le Pen for his intemperate attack on M Michel Durafour, the junior cabinet member responsible for civil service affairs.

The authorities are now expected to seek the removal of M Le Pen's immunity from prosecution as an elected member of the European Parliament so that he can face charges under France's century-old press law.

The prosecutor will seek evidence to support the allegation against M Le Pen, which should not be difficult, since the remarks were made in public at a gathering of party faithful. As yesterday's extensive front-page coverage of this latest Le Pen controversy underlines, the National Front chief prefers bad publicity to none at all.

So, predictably undeterred by the fierce criticism instantly directed at him from across the political spectrum, M Le Pen plunged into the fray with relish. Barely 24 hours after the original insulting remark — a crude play on

four, the French for oven, in a reference to "M Durafour's crematorium" — he was denouncing the same minister as an "imbecilic swine" before some 300 cheering followers.

"I thought we lived in a democracy where the opposition could express itself," he added. "Ridicule has never killed anyone."

Although a year has passed since M Le Pen provoked nationwide outrage by insisting that the Nazi death camps were merely "a detail in history", the frankly anti-Semitic tone of much National Front literature continues to alarm politicians from all parties.

In a fierce response to the latest jibe, M Michel Noir, a former conservative minister, described M Le Pen as "the demon in French political life".

The present Minister of Health, M Claude Evvin, contending that the National Front chief's latest "dis honourable" remarks were clearly not a slip of the tongue, accused him of being "morbidly obsessed with Nazism".

Despite the prompt official reaction, M Durafour has made it clear he does not wish to pursue the matter personally, since that would provide the National Front with an unhealthy publicity. "I can see clearly that M Le Pen years for a return the good old Nazi days," he said.

### Turkey accuses Iraq of massacre

By Hishir Telmoorian

Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, has for the first time described the Iraqi offensive against the Kurdish community in Iraq as a massacre.

At the same time, Mr Massud Barzani, a leader of the Iraqi Kurds, denied Turkish press reports that he intended to lay down his weapons and seek asylum in Turkey. Mr Ozal said in the eastern town of Kars that the Iraqi military campaign which has caused more than 100,000 Kurds to seek refuge in Turkey was "a massacre of innocent people using every possible weapon".

The remark came after a build-up of tension along the frontier as Iraqi troops continued to threaten the refugees. Mr Ozal said that economic pressure would not deflect Turkey from offering humanitarian help to the refugees.

The plight of the Kurds, and evidence that some are victims of mustard gas, has shocked Turkish public opinion. Leading articles have expressed concern for Kurdish civilians apparently trapped by the Iraqi Army as it drives north towards Turkey.

Mr Abdulrahman Keskin, an opposition candidate in Hakkari, in Turkey's own Kurdish region bordering Iraq, said the popularity of Mr Ozal's Motherland Party had soared since the Government opened the border to the refugees some 10 days ago.

Mr Barzani, one of two main leaders of the Iraqi Kurds, said yesterday that he intended to fight on. He said that he and his party, the Kurdistan Democratic Party, were determined to remain "with our beleaguered people and to continue our struggle for the survival of our Kurdish people by all legitimate means".

Mr Barzani expressed gratitude to "those Turkish MPs who protested at the Iraqi Embassy in Ankara against the wanton use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi military against our people".

Again yesterday, a spokesman for the Kurdistan Democratic Party asked the United Nations and human rights bodies to press Iraq for permission to visit 65 named villages in Iraqi Kurdistan to investigate the "horrific effects of chemical weapons on human beings and nature".

Mr Hoshiyar Zibari said that the alternative was for representatives to examine the wounded refugees in Turkey.

He said 1,900 civilians had died and more than 5,000 had been injured by Sunday. More than 250 *pesmarga* guerrillas had also been killed.

Mr Zibari said that although some of the party's bases had been overrun, the Iraqis were not in control of the entire length of the border with Turkey. This was confirmed by Turkish military officials.

The untouchables, page 12

### Italy braced for return of more poison cargoes

From Roger Boyes, Rome

Does Karin B have sisters? Italy, braced for the return of the poison ship, fears that more and more rejected toxic cargoes may soon be on their way back home. The Government has sprung, or at least stumbled, into action but the problems are huge and a real solution is a long way off.

An Italian cabinet meeting last Friday decided to draw up a comprehensive plan for waste disposal in the next few months. Each factory will be legally obliged to dispose of its own waste if it has the appropriate facilities. If not, it must send the waste to a disposal unit in its region. Each region of Italy — the priority is on the Lambro, Po and Bormida areas of northern Italy — will have 60 days to indicate where it is going to build the disposal containers or incinerators. None of this will help the hapless Karin B, nor the Zanobbia, nor the Deep Sea Carrier. The disposal of their cargoes remains an intractable problem as the Ministry of Merchant Marine

and the Environment Ministry make squalid pleas to local port authorities to find at least one ready to harbour and unload the poisonous waste.

Ever since Ravenna turned away the Karin B in mid-August, disambiguation has been the order of the day. The local Greens are alerted and demonstrators clog the dockside. Phone calls from Rome tend to refer only to "the cargo" and coded telexes try to camouflage Karin B's poisonous barrels. The operation is co-ordinated by a colonel in the Ministry of Civil Protection who, plagued by journalists and ecological pressure groups, has retreated into a deep silence.

The crisis of competence is one of the principal reasons why Italy is in the middle of the international toxic waste scandal. There are few clear government regulations on the disposal of waste and even when, as on Friday, the Government shows willing, it leaves open vital questions. A disposal complex has been planned in Piedmont for six years

but because of government uncertainty it has never advanced further than the drawing board.

The Environment Ministry says that Italy produces five million tonnes of toxic waste each year. But only one million tonnes is destroyed in a legal and acceptable manner: five plants burn 300,000 tonnes, while 700,000 tonnes are sent to the few recycling plants in Italy. So that leaves four million tonnes of poison to be exported. This figure excludes radioactive waste which is estimated officially at 2,600 cubic yards a year. Nobody knows, or is saying, where that goes.

The illegal dumping of industrial and urban waste has been a fact of life for the past 20 years. The unsuspecting traveller can frequently come across leaking containers and quietly rotting chemicals, tucked away in caves, deserted fields and river banks. A recent survey conducted by the World Wide Fund for Nature showed that 1,288 out of 1,367 dumps were unauthorized. Some of these dumps

were as big as two square miles. The export of toxic waste is quite simply cheaper than domestic disposal. Because there are so few operational plants in Italy, they have been pushing up the prices.

To burn a kilo of polychlorinated biphenyls in the Italian Marghera plant costs 2,100 lire a kilo — just under £1. But to transport the waste to Nigeria and burn it there costs about 900 lire a kilo. The main profits are probably being made by the service companies — frequently based in Switzerland or Liechtenstein — which find the ship and a country to take on the waste.

A shipment of Italian waste might well be mixed with West German chemicals for the purpose of the trip to Africa and so Italy, as in the case of the Karin B, does not have precise information on the composition of the cargo. The growing awareness of the traditional waste importers — such as Nigeria, Benin and Guinea-Bissau — about the dangers of toxic cargoes is encouraging ships' captains to "lose" some of their freight

at sea. Amusement and some admiration was expressed in Marina di Carrara earlier this year when the Syrian-registered *Zanobbia*, bristling with leaking poison, was refused permission to unload. A less scrupulous captain would have shed the cargo in the ocean after Venezuela refused to accept the waste.

The Karin B could not pursue this option either: it was legitimately chartered by the Italian Government and was already caught up in a diplomatic row between Italy and Nigeria.

Italy, according to the decree announced on Friday, now insists there must be explicit authorization for all exported waste. And the country that accepts the waste must formally demonstrate it can treat toxic materials without damage to the environment, and without causing navigation risks.

But, it is now being realized in Rome, there can be only one long-term solution to the dangerous trade in poisonous chemicals. Waste disposal, like charity, begins at home.

Hung after

Israelis over spy

Spanish wine crop attacked by mildew

Youths defect

Crash victim

Jobless down

Acrobats held

On their bikes

Correction



Office

السؤال الأول

700 dead, 25 million marooned as villagers await emergency food and medical relief

# Hunger and disease loom after Bangladesh floods

From Ahmed Fazi, Dhaka

The grim battle for survival of an estimated 25 million people marooned in thousands of flooded villages across Bangladesh continued yesterday.

Their situation remained grave despite a fall in the flood levels in the Brahmaputra and Ganges river basins.

The death toll in the country's worst floods in memory passed 700 at the weekend when 76 people died during an outbreak of diarrhoea, officials said. The Government confirmed that there had been 333 deaths up to last Wednesday, but unofficial estimates and press reports yesterday suggested that there had been 1,200 flood-related deaths.

Major General Abdul Munim, the Health Minister, said that about 83,000 flood-stricken people, many of them children, had been affected by intestinal diseases.

More than 2,250 medical teams are working round-the-clock in 50 flooded districts, but the epidemic is spreading

so rapidly that it is difficult to cope with it," General Munim said yesterday.

Rescue workers said that hungry people had been eating and drinking polluted food and water and became ill quickly.

"We are using helicopters to send packets of oral saline to isolated upazila (sub-district) towns to beef up stocks of essential medicine to deal with diarrhoea," General Munim said.

The flood monitoring centre said that the water level in the northern Brahmaputra river basin had fallen by eight inches by yesterday morning. In the western Ganges river basin, the water had receded by 10 inches, they said. Both rivers were, however, still well above danger levels.

The Buriganga river fell by nearly two inches in Dhaka, but the Meghna river in the southern basin continued to rise as late monsoon rains fell in the plains and new flood

water rushed in from upstream valleys in India.

Despite the fall in the river, still more areas of the capital were under water, sending hundreds of people to flood shelters. Among those affected were resident ambassadors in north Dhaka's Gulshan diplomatic enclave, who were forced to move into hotels to escape the floods.

With two-thirds of the city under water, about three million people have been displaced from their homes. The rail link between the capital and the rest of the country was cut on Sunday when a second bridge over the Turag river collapsed.

The country's only link with the outside world, Dhaka airport, remained under water for the fifth day, and civil aviation officials were unable to say when international flights would resume.

Flooded power stations reduced electricity supplies, threatening more than eight

million tonnes of potatoes in 170 cold-storage warehouses nationally.

Residents thronged the markets in Dhaka in a rush to buy rice, flour and salt, prices for all of which have doubled. Several markets were closed, and the authorities warned against panic buying, since this would create shortages.

● Hippo scare: A hippopotamus scare spread across Dhaka's northern suburbs when national zoo officials said that one of the animals had escaped its flooded enclosure on Sunday night.

● LAGOS: A mother and the baby tied to her back were among five Nigerians who drowned at the weekend when torrential rain brought fresh floods at Ibadan.

● MEXICO CITY: Severe flooding, after tropical storm Debby, killed at least 20 people at the weekend and left thousands homeless in southern Mexico, officials said.

Leading article, page 13



Bangladeshi soldiers in Kalra helping keep discipline as flood survivors queue knee-deep in water yesterday for relief supplies. Gastrointestinal disorders are rife, with hungry and homeless victims forced to rely on polluted water and food.

## Israelis try businessman over spying for Moscow

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

A prominent Israeli businessman, Mr Shabtai Kalmanovitch, went on trial in the Tel Aviv district court yesterday on charges of spying for the Soviet Union.

Mr Kalmanovitch, aged 43, emigrated to Israel from the Soviet Union in 1971 and quickly established himself as a successful international businessman and high-living socialite, mixing with leading politicians and senior Army officials.

He was arrested nine months ago on suspicion of spying for Moscow. A complete security blanket was clamped on the affair from the start, but according to reports published in the United States, Moscow had expressed interest in including Mr Kalmanovitch in a multinational spy swap involving also an unidentified American held in the Soviet Union on spy charges.

Mr Kalmanovitch apparently confessed to at least some of the charges being brought against him, and Israel Radio reported that during yesterday's opening session of the trial, which is being

held in camera, his lawyer, Mr Amnon Zichrony, challenged the admissibility as evidence of statements made by his client under interrogation, claiming that these had not been given freely.

Mr Zichrony has defended a number of suspected spies in the past.

● Hungarian visit: The Hungarian State Secretary for Religious Affairs, Mr Imre Miklos, has arrived in Israel on a four-day official visit. He is the highest ranking Hungarian official to visit Israel since diplomatic ties were severed in 1967.

Relations between the two countries have improved in recent years, and interests offices were opened in Budapest and Tel Aviv earlier this year. Bilateral trade came to \$20 million (£11.9 million) last year, when some 30,000 Israelis visited Hungary and 3,000 Hungarians, mostly members of the country's 80,000-strong Jewish community, visited Israel.

The national airlines of the two countries, El Al and Malév, are due to open a permanent route between

Budapest and Tel Aviv later this year. There has been no indication, however, despite Mr Miklos's visit, of a resumption of diplomatic ties.

● Portuguese links: Senhor Rui Eduardo Barbosa de Medina, the first Portuguese Ambassador to Israel, yesterday presented his credentials to President Herzog.

The new envoy will be non-resident in Israel and will conduct his embassy from Rome, where he is the resident ambassador. Israel has had a permanent embassy in Lisbon since 1977.

● BRUSSELS: A Belgian Army colonel has been arrested on suspicion of damaging state security, the Defence Ministry said yesterday (Reuters reports).

The ministry said in a statement that the officer, who was not named, was arrested on Saturday after an investigation by the intelligence services. After questioning he was held "for damage to the external security of the state".

Officials said Belgium had informed its NATO allies and that a full investigation was now under way.

## Lange party backs sale of state assets

From Richard Long, Dunedin

The New Zealand Labour Party annual conference yesterday gave conditional approval to the Government's privatisation programme, but condemned its free-market economic policy.

The surprise approval for the state asset sales programme delighted ministers, who have argued that debt servicing costs had to be reduced if the Government was to increase special spending.

The New Zealand Treasury is presently considering bids, including one from British Airways — for a slice of Air New Zealand and the Govern-

ment is also to consider shortly the sale of the Bank of New Zealand and Postbank.

Mr Roger Douglas, the Finance Minister, said in his July budget that a NZ\$2 billion (£740 million) asset sales programme would be completed this financial year.

The four-day conference in this depressed southern city, which ended yesterday, demanded an end to the free market line and a return to the principles of a socialist economy. Delegates called for a progressive income tax system, with high rates of tax for the wealthy, capital gains taxes, wealth taxes, increased

company tax and a tax on share dividends. They sought a return to a managed rate and exchange control.

Conference decisions are not binding on the Government but under a policy-making accord agreed at the conference, the party gets more say. In areas where the Government is departing from manifesto promises or decisions made by the party conference, the differences are supposed to be referred to party councils for discussions.

Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, pledged that he would ensure that the new policymaking accord would

work, but he added that in the final analysis the Government had to govern and could not be bound by party dictates.

In the debate on the asset sales programme, MPs urged left-wing delegates not to follow the approach of the British Labour Party towards asset sales. Mr Jim Sutton, MP for Waitaki, described British Labour Party delegates as "dingalings wallowing in Marxist theory who have kept Labour out of office for years".

On defence, the party activists took the usual left-wing line, calling for the abandonment of the Anzac frigate deal

with Australia, under which New Zealand is to buy four Australian-built frigates, and withdrawal from the Five Power Defence Arrangement with Britain, Australia, Malaysia and Singapore.

Abandonment of the Anzac frigate deal would bring strained relations with the Australian Cabinet. Mr Lange personally backed the deal last month.

● WELLINGTON: New Zealand said yesterday that it had completed establishing diplomatic ties with Nicaragua, with its Ambassador, resident in Mexico, presenting his credentials in Managua.

## Referendum failures dent Hawke's poll hopes in Victoria

From A Correspondent Sydney

The resounding failure of the Australian Government to win constitutional changes in last weekend's referendum now threatens Labor Party prospects in elections to be held later this year.

The electorate firmly rejected changes to their national Constitution on four key issues, involving elections and

trials. Not only has the federal Labor Government of Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, lost the opportunity to change long-standing anomalies in Australian politics, but with the referendum seen as a vote of confidence in the Government, the overwhelming "no" response could have damaging repercussions for some time to come.

Next month sees a crucial state election in Victoria. This

Labor-held state could be swayed by the referendum results, which the right-wing Liberal Party are already interpreting as rejections of Labor policy. Following the Liberal victory over Labor in the New South Wales state elections in March, the potential loss of Victoria in the same year poses serious long term problems for the Government.

For many voters, the most important referendum issue

was the question of providing fair elections by ensuring one vote was equal to another.

Queensland has been ruled under an openly acknowledged system of gerrymandering for several decades. This leads to relatively small conservative communities being given much greater political clout than far larger Labor constituencies which return fewer MPs.

In the referendum, that particular issue was lost by a

vote of more than 62 per cent nationally. Similarly high percentages voted against the other three issues. These were to provide four-year maximum terms for members of both houses of the Commonwealth Parliament; to recognize local government; to extend the right to trial by jury; to extend freedom of religion; and to ensure fair terms for persons whose property is acquired by any government.

## Spanish wine crop attacked by mildew

Madrid (Reuters) — A plague of mildew could cut Spanish wine exports by 40 per cent this year, but some of the best wines are not affected.

Regional government officials said the best-known wine and sherry areas — Rioja in the north and Jerez in the south — and Catalonia's Cava sparkling wine were affected little or not at all.

The mildew harmed the cheaper crops, for which it is unprofitable to provide expensive chemical treatments.

## Youths defect

Bonn (AFP) — Six young East Germans have defected to West Germany since Saturday, police said. Another who tried to cross the border was shot at and arrested by East German guards.

## Crash victim

Ramstein (AP) — A 52nd man has died from injuries received in the air-show disaster at Ramstein, a West German official said. The victim was not identified.

## Jobless down

Nuremberg (Reuters) — West German unemployment stood at 8.5 per cent of the workforce in August, compared with 8.6 per cent in July and a year ago, the Federal Labour Office said.

## Acrobats held

Tarifa (Reuters) — Spanish police arrested two professional acrobats, an Italian and a Moroccan, as they tried to smuggle 88lb of hashish into Spain in their car, local officials said.

## On their bikes

Harare — Two young Zimbabwean women who set out from Glasgow last September to cycle home to raise money to save the black rhinoceros have arrived at Victoria Falls Bridge.

## Correction

A photograph on Saturday Walker's article on Armenia showed Armenian monks accompanying the Catholics, not Catholics as stated.

## Brazilians wrestle with environmental and democratic reform

### Threat from Amazon burn-off

From Mac Margolis, Alta Floresta

Tens of thousands of acres of Brazil's jungle forests and scrub lands are being laid waste by fires, set by farmers and land developers in the Amazon region, according to Brazilian scientists and government officials.

The fires, intended to clear land for planting and pastures, will destroy 80 thousand square miles of forest this year, an area larger than Denmark, Belgium, Austria and Switzerland combined. The smoke plumes, rising up to three miles, will foul the atmosphere with millions of tonnes of particulate matter and carbon dioxide, researchers at the Institute for Space Research estimated.

The fires mark the beginning of the season in the Amazon, that Brazilians appropriately call "the burnings". They are a legacy of slash-and-burn agriculture, a method of clearing and preparing land as old as the South American Indian tribes.

Yet as waves of white settlers have pushed boldly and recklessly deep into the jungle, the scale of burnings has got out of hand. Scientists now say that the nearly 5,000 daily fires set between July and October not only ravage forests of the Amazon Basin

but contribute significantly to pollution in the Western hemisphere.

But it does not take a science degree to appreciate the devastation wrought by the burnings. To visit Amazonia in August or September, high season for burnings, is like an excursion through a bomb site.

The damage was all too evident on a recent trip to the frontier town in Mato Grosso state, on the Bolivian border. Alta Floresta is Portuguese for high forest, which, thanks to the autumn fires and circular saws, is now an endangered species here.

Along vast stretches of main roads, flames licked at the trees and scrub. Further on, the forests have become denuded fields, strewn with smouldering stumps and ashen boughs. Embers and soot descended eerily, like black snow.

The seasonal burnings have increased as smallholders and big ranchers have advanced north. Vast swathes of forest have been cleared to make way for soybean plantations, to feed saw mills, and for cattle pastures. Many developers have enjoyed tax concessions and government incentives to clear the forests.

But only in the last two

years have scientists been able to evaluate the full impact of the autumnal blazes. A report by the São Paulo-based Institute for Space Research, drawing on weather satellite images gathered over an 80-day period last year, "conservatively estimated" that 80 thousand square miles of forest, or 4 per cent of the Amazon region, was burnt between July and October last year.

The burning biomass released 620 million tonnes of carbon gas and particulate matter into the atmosphere, fully half the gas emitted by the eruption of Mexico's giant El Chichón volcano in 1982.

"These aerosols remain for months circulating in the global atmosphere, producing significant alterations in the earth's energy balance and, quite probably, according to innumerable published works, also in the climate of the planet," the report says.

"This phenomenon... will certainly be linked in the near future to atmospheric alterations of our planet, and quite probably to the problem of the (depletion of) the Antarctic ozone, where the winds transport the emissions from the burnings."

Dr Alberto Setzer, an

environmental engineer at the institute, said: "In 1983, the burnings will be equal to, if not worse than, last year."

He said that the seasonal fires could contribute to the so-called "greenhouse effect" — the heating of the earth's atmosphere that could alter world weather patterns and, in the extreme, melt the polar ice caps, causing oceans to rise drastically all over the globe.

The burnings and the impotence of authorities to contain them have also prompted political protest in Brazil and criticism between government agencies.

Much of the blame has fallen on the Brazilian Institute for Forestry Development, frequently accused of being ineffectual and indifferent over the burnings. The forestry institute counters that it is chronically underfunded and understaffed. It has only 600 inspectors and just 170 of them are assigned to the two million square miles of Amazonia.

Delegates of the forestry institute met last week to draw up new regulations and stiffer fines for ranchers who set illegal fires. Senhor Romeu Tuma, the federal police chief, has also promised vigorous action against violators.

### Controversial Constitution curbs presidential powers

From Our Correspondent, Rio de Janeiro

The new Brazilian Constitution, completed late last week after 19 months of stormy deliberation, has been hailed by political observers as a bold advance for democratic rights and a step backwards for economic liberty.

Culled from more than 40,000 amendments and 578 days of debate, the Constitution must still be adapted to the legal code, which could take many months, but the guidelines are established.

The sixth full Constitution since Brazil gained independence from Portugal in 1822, it is a socially liberal document that checks the near-imperial power of the presidency and eliminates the fear imposed during 22 years of authoritarian rule.

It bans virtually all censorship and eliminates the National Security Law, which was often used to detain political dissidents. Labour has won broad rights to strike, ample employee benefits, and the right to collective bargaining free from governmental intervention.

In a wave of nationalist fervour, the delegates to the

Constituent Assembly voted to nationalize mineral rights, create a rigid distinction between national and foreign companies and guarantee Brazilian firms preference in government contracts.

Conservatives and foreign business executives lamented that several "anti-foreign"

President Sarney: Won fight to retain the five-year term articles in the new Constitution placed Brazil "against the grain of history".

Mr John Tovar, president of BP Mineracao, the Brazilian subsidiary of British Petroleum, said: "We came and we invested in Brazil because it had a tradition of stable laws regulating foreign investment. Now the whole ball game has

changed. Brazil has sent out a strong signal that it doesn't want foreign investment."

The capping of real interest rates on domestic loans at 12 per cent was criticized as a futile attempt to interfere in the workings of the market economy.

However, political observers say the Constitution represents a significant advance: the opening up of a society hitherto dominated by a small elite that was unaccountable to public opinion.

Most important of all, the new Constitution defines the date of the first direct presidential election for 28 years — November 15, 1993 — and gives states and cities, which have been traditionally dependent on federal handouts, a far greater share of tax revenues.

The new law restores ample powers to the judiciary and to Congress, which must approve all future budgets.

There were also short-term political gains. President Sarney finally won a five-year presidential term, defeating an opposition campaign to trim a year from his mandate.



President Sarney: Won fight to retain the five-year term

## Colombia moves to lose tag of most murderous society

From Geoffrey Matthews Bogotá

A cartoon in the Bogotá daily *El Tiempo* at the weekend portrayed President Barco of Colombia as Noah steering the Ark through stormy waters. But while a dove flies off from his hands to seek the haven of land, two sinister vultures maintain their perches threateningly behind him.

Despite his white hair and austere manner, Señor Barco does not instantly evoke a figure from the Old Testament. But even so, metaphorically, the cartoon captures both the considerable hopes and perils inherent in an ambitious "initiative for peace" just unveiled by his Government in a bid for a miracle — rupturing the vicious circle of violence that has been afflicting Colombia for 40 years.

His long-delayed peace plan is directed specifically at Colombia's various left-wing guerrilla groups,

whose ranks (although totalling probably no more than 25,000) are able to engineer formidable disruptions to public order.

Colombia is by far the most turbulent country in Latin America and, according to some sources, the most violent in the world outside Lebanon and Afghanistan. Amnesty International categorizes Colombia as having the highest murder rate in the world for a country "not at war". Official crime statistics are suspect, but according to police figures there were 13,000 murders — or violent deaths — in 1986.

Senator Ernesto Samper, a leading figure in the ruling Liberal Party, calculates that this year violence has been claiming 48 lives a day, which would give a murder rate topping 17,000 by the end of 1988. Although street crime is the principal cause of murder, political violence has been spiralling and a

gang war between the rival cocaine cartels in Medellín and Cali, the nation's second and third biggest cities, has added to the mayhem.

Given the national connotations of his name, Señor Barco has regularly been the target of obvious jokes. His Government was lampooned as "a boat that has sunk" by commentators only a few weeks ago because of his perceived lack of leadership in dealing with the violence and widespread rumours that Liberal Party bosses were plotting to force his resignation.

Yet he has now improved his image in an impressive broadcast speech announcing his peace initiative. Never a great orator, he nevertheless delivered the best speech since he took office two years ago, which communicated sincere condemnation of the violence that has "left us only with blood, anguish and pain".

He was also capitalizing on

opinion polls showing large majorities for a firm stand in dealing with the insurgency and in favour of negotiations with the guerrillas. His hand was further strengthened by public repugnance at guerrilla attacks over the past two weeks on security forces ferrying emergency supplies to an estimated 80,000 people made homeless by floods after weeks of devastating rains.

President Barco's plan is geared to achieving peace by a strict timetable leading to the next presidential elections in 1990. In detail, it purposely contrasts sharply with the bold but ultimately disastrous peace process attempted by his predecessor, the Idealistic Conservative President Betancur, which broke down because of mutual suspicions between the military and guerrilla groups.

The Barco Government says that it will "extend a generous hand" and engage in dialogue with those

guerrilla groups which renounce violence and "express their sincere desire to reincorporate themselves in civilian life". Unlike the Betancur process, no "independent republics" — territories controlled by the guerrillas — will be recognized and the armed forces will have a free hand to "confront and punish those who realize acts of violence, terrorism or subversion". Official pardons will be granted not to individual guerrillas — as under Señor Betancur — but only to guerrilla groups which agree to lay down their arms.

In a key phrase, President Barco said that his plan was directed to the two sources of violence in Colombia — the violence of the guerrillas and "another violence that has nothing to do with subversion". This was a reference to the proliferation of fascist death squads, widely suspected of links to maverick elements in the military

and the drug mafia, which the Government has so far been either unable or unwilling to control.

The President's failure to directly address the problem of the death squads was criticized by the Patriotic Union, the left-wing movement that has suffered the brunt of the violence from the extreme right.

The plan puts the onus on President Barco's undisciplined Liberal Party and the increasingly opportunistic Conservative Party to approve his proposals for agrarian and constitutional reform in Congress to open up the nation's democracy.

Initial reaction from the Liberal Party, the Church, business and trade unions was positive. Yet forces ready to sabotage any peace plan abound, as illustrated by the two vultures in the cartoon representing the extreme left and right.

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## SPECTRUM

## The royal progress to a role



## THE REAL CHARLES

Part 2

As the Prince of Wales approaches his 40th birthday, Alan Hamilton describes how he found a 'proper job' transforming his estates, and went to the aid of the young unemployed



Martin Eustace, who farms 320 acres with 500 head of beef cattle near Wadebridge, in Cornwall, was visiting the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Show in June 1984 when he chanced to meet his landlord. Farmer Eustace was mightily displeased and said so, for his rent had just been jacked up by 25 per cent, requiring him to find an extra £2,000 a year.

Eustace was by no means the only tenant to beard the landlord that day — and some had even taken to telephoning his London home to register their dismay. Most of them were too polite and deferential to mention face to face the fact that his estates had just published accounts for the previous year which showed a 20 per cent increase in profits, with a rise in the landlord's income to within a whisker of £1 million.

Charles, Duke of Cornwall, landlord to 170 tenant farmers and master of 127,500 acres in 21 counties, listened with concern. It was a trait he had refined through a lifetime of observing most of the rest of his family. Indeed, as Charles now nears his 40th birthday on November 14, a benign, quizzical interest in the affairs of others is one of his most notable characteristics. But the protesters could not escape the inevitable truth that the estate to which they were beholden for their land was a changed beast. The Duke of Cornwall, for generations a slumbering, old-fashioned, unprofitable, inefficient and on the whole thoroughly benevolent English landowner, had suddenly succumbed to the epidemic infection of profitability.

For some years after he was first able to draw on the duchy revenues, at 21, Charles was much too busy, either with his university studies or with his full-time career in the Navy, to be much bothered with the running of his great estate.

He began to take a serious interest in it in 1979, when he was obliged to confront the inconvenient truth that he had no proper full-time occupation. The Duke of Cornwall rapidly came to two conclusions. The first was that the returns on the estate were so small that no commercial entrepreneur would tolerate them: the second was that the position must be improved, for the duchy, its tenants and employees in order to enhance his £250,000-a-year income from the estate (half of which went to the Exchequer).

It was far from easy. The Prince of Wales cannot act like a heartless commercial landlord. Apart from that, Charles inherited an estate with an exceptionally limited ability to make money. More than half of the duchy's 127,500 acres lie on Dartmoor; they are occupied by small hill farms within a National Park with all its planning strictures, and their capacity for development is limited. There was a further constraint: the duchy was

prevented by Act of Parliament from investing its money outside the estates.

The changes were discreet, but swift and far-reaching, none more so than his appointment of a new Secretary and Keeper of the Records, in effect the managing director of the enterprise. John Higgs was an unusual choice, but an inspired one. He had begun as a farmer, become a bursar running the extensive estates of Exeter College, Oxford, and had been an adviser on food and agriculture. He and his master immediately struck up a rapport; Higgs shared and nurtured Charles's developing concern for conservation. The Prince was devastated when Higgs died in 1986, shortly after being knighted on his deathbed.

Concern for the environment was one thing, but the need to generate more money was paramount. Charles wasted no further time: he brought in as advisers on finance Sir John Baring, the head of Barings merchant bank, and Lord Franks, a former British ambassador to Washington. Two things happened in quite rapid succession. First, Charles married in 1981 and, as was his due, he increased his income from the duchy from half to three-quarters of his entitlement. Second, the Duchy of Cornwall Management Act 1982 enabled the duchy to borrow money and to invest in the City. This it did with gusto; after only one year of the new regime it had built up an investment portfolio with a book value of £9 million, financed largely by selling property.

This mainly blue-chip excursion into money-making brought Charles, at the end of the 1984 financial year, profits of £700,000, against less than £600,000 from the duchy's traditional sources of land and rents. For the first time, Charles's duchy income had exceeded £1 million; he drew £828,726 and handed the rest to the Treasury in lieu of income tax. By 1986, Charles's gross income, before he handed his quarter to the Treasury, was £1,739,238.

Highgrove, the Prince's home, is also a farming enterprise but when away from its confines he enjoys visiting his tenants, dropping in for lunch to discuss milk quotas or wheat yields. During the early years of his marriage, there were those who kept count of the Royal Family's public engagements published in *The Times* and found Charles's tally lagging far behind those of his father, mother and sister. In fact, much of the time he was giving his attention to the duchy.

This quest for a working role has led him into other, sometimes contentious, avenues. Charles had been on shore leave from the Navy in 1972 when one day he happened to listen to Radio 4's *Today* — still his principal daily source of information on world affairs, along with *The Times*. There he heard an interview which riveted him. George Pratt, a senior



Farmer Charles: the Prince transformed the Duchy of Cornwall, an inefficient but benevolent English landowner, into an organization infected with the profitability epidemic

London probation officer, was describing the imminent launch of a new scheme for dealing with young offenders, whereby they would be made to perform some kind of community service.

The interview was a revelation to Charles, who summoned Pratt to a meeting. By the time it took place a wide range of other bodies with an interest in youth had been contacted, and it became a wide-ranging round-table discussion between Charles, the probation service, the police, social services and various youth welfare organizations.

By all accounts, the professionals were not impressed by Charles's notion that the heavy philosophies of his old school, Gordonstoun, could be applied to the deprived inner cities. Still, they found that he was a good listener and his concern was genuine. A scheme of sorts was hammered out, with Pratt put in charge of its execution. There was a consensus that many youths would be helped if they could be encouraged to perform some modest service to the community.

For more than three years Pratt and his contacts sought out small

but deserving causes, rarely making grants of more than a few pounds at a time. Every application was sent by diplomatic bag to whichever ship Charles was serving in, and he read them all, scribbling his comments in the margin.

The Prince's Trust was formally set up in 1976, not long before Charles left the Navy. Since then its policy has become more clearly defined: to provide small grants to people between the ages of 14 and 25 who produce their own proposals aimed at setting up self-help activities which contribute to their

welfare or personal development, and which may sometimes enable them to help other people.

The trust's first annual accounts showed a total of £7,471 awarded in grants; by the following year the sum had grown to £30,000, and by 1986 it was paying out £206,689 in a year, while still holding to its original principle that no single grant should exceed £300.

Its early grants were mostly in aid of leisure or sporting activities, but young people soon made it clear that what they really wanted was the chance of a job. The trust therefore branched out in 1982 into Youth Business Initiative to give start-up grants to young entrepreneurs. By 1986, YBI had helped launch 1,435 young people into their own businesses.

The Prince has encouraged the committees which hand out the money to take risks, leading to criticism from some, such as Anthony Beaumont-Dark, Conservative MP for Selly Oak, Birmingham, who claimed in 1987 that the trust was "an inefficient shambles" giving money away without proper checks on how it was used.

Charles took over from his great-uncle, Earl Mountbatten, as world president of United World Colleges, an educational organization with aims based on the rigorous ethos of Kurt Hahn, the creator of Gordonstoun. He also supported Operation Drake, another scheme which fitted perfectly his own notions that what the listless and deprived young needed was physical challenge and adventure.

Charles's reaction to the inner-city riots of 1981 was to redouble his enthusiasm for a repeat of Operation Drake, but on a much larger scale. The scheme came to fruition in 1984 as Operation Raleigh, in which 4,000 young

people, many from deprived backgrounds, took part in a voyage of discovery and good works.

In 1984 Charles's interest was aroused in "community" architecture (the notion that people should be more closely involved in the design of the buildings with which they must live). With the architect Rod Hackney, his adviser, he conceived the idea of a charity to raise money for inner-city community architecture projects, to be called Inner City Aid.

Its launch the following year was, however, badly bungled, for on the same day Charles launched Youth Business Trust to help young entrepreneurs.

The projects were in competition for funds and Inner City Aid was effectively put on ice and stopped from further fund-raising, causing the resignation of its director, Charles Kneivitt, architecture correspondent of *The Times*.

Harsh reality has sometimes filled the gaps in Charles's worldly education. Seeing so many homeless youths on the streets of London, he proposed to house some of them in empty flats on the duchy estate in Kennington, south London. Other tenants and the local council objected so strongly that he had to withdraw, puzzled at the strength of opposition. "You," he was subsequently told, "don't have to live next door to a bunch of punks and weirdos."

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1988  
Extracted from *The Real Charles* by Alan Hamilton, published by Collins on September 19 (£10.95).

## TOMORROW

The Prince's long wait for destiny



Royal social conscience at work: the Prince with his adviser, Rod Hackney, at Macclesfield, in Cheshire

## Notice of Extraordinary General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of National Australia Bank Limited (the Company) will be held at 36th floor, 500 Bourke Street, Melbourne 3000 on Thursday, September 22, 1988 at 9.30 a.m.

## Special Business

- To Permit Scrip Dividends
- To amend the Articles of Association to permit the issue of scrip dividends by Directors.
- Adoption of Bonus Share Plan
  - To amend the Articles of Association to permit a Bonus Share Plan.
  - To authorise the Directors of the Company to establish and maintain a Bonus Share Plan.
- To Re-convert Issued Stock Units to Shares
- To re-convert all of the issued stock units of the Company into fully paid-up ordinary shares of \$1 each.
- To Increase Authorised Capital of the Company from \$1,000,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000.

By order of the Board  
R. J. Banner Secretary  
September 2, 1988

A Member or other person entitled to vote may appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote instead of him. Where more than one proxy is appointed, each proxy must be appointed to represent a specified proportion of the Member's voting rights. A proxy need not be a Member of the Company. To be effective, completed proxy forms must reach the Company not less than forty eight hours before the commencement of the meeting.

National Australia Bank  
Head Office: 500 Bourke Street, Melbourne  
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## SCIENCE REPORT

## In dinosaur steps

The persistence of a part-time paleontologist, digging in the New Mexican desert, has been rewarded with the discovery of one of the world's richest fossil trackways. From what has been revealed so far, it is likely that the trackway will contain the footprints of hundreds of creatures that lived in the Early Permian period, 280 million years ago.

The discoverer, Jerry MacDonald, is studying for a doctorate in sociology — not paleontology. But a degree in earth sciences and a lifetime interest in fossils led him to search for ancient footprints in the area around his home in Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Hikers in the area had occasionally found bits of rock bearing weathered impressions of fossil footprints. But, says MacDonald, "they had been treated just as curiosities" and no one believed that the desert might hold a great deal more. MacDonald decided to search the area and try to identify where the shore line of an ancient Permian lake would have been.

He was looking for traces of mudflats that would have surrounded the lake. That is where footprints are most likely to be recorded. Normally, of course, the track of a creature crossing the mud would vanish with the next rain shower instead of remaining for 280 million years. But a well-timed dry spell can set the prints like concrete. All that is then needed to fossilize them is a coating of dry dust, blown by the wind. Later, if more mud washes over the prints, they will be preserved — left waiting for the blow of a geologist's hammer to crack open the rock and reveal them.

From his investigations MacDonald was able to pick the most likely areas for fossil footprints. But in five weeks of digging he found nothing. Then, just when he was "about to give up", he cracked open a huge slab and found five perfect tracks of a *Pelycosaurus*, the largest carnivorous reptile of the Permian period.

That was the period before the dinosaurs became dominant. Numerous other tracks were soon revealed. These included not just large amphibians and reptiles but also traces of small invertebrates — centipedes, scorpions and dragonflies — as well as impressions of plants. Even the weather had been fossilized: there are traces of rain drops, of ripples

in the shallow shore waters of the lake, and of the flow of streams. All together, MacDonald says, the site provides "a complete encyclopedia — from A to Z" for the early Permian.

Research on the site will now get under way with the help of scientists from the Smithsonian Institution in Washington DC, as well as other big US museums, to find out what life was like in an early Permian community.

Traces of dinosaur footprints have enabled scientists to measure dinosaur stride and calculate how fast they could walk (for the big dinosaurs the answer is a lumbering top speed of five miles an hour). Trackways from modern times (geologically speaking) have revealed the footprints of man's own ancestors. One such trackway records three hominids — probably a male, a female and a child — strolling across the African savannah 3.5 million years ago. They reveal that man's ancestors were already walking upright, long before the explosive increase in brain size that produced modern man.

Alan Anderson  
© Nature-News Service 1988

The country bumpkin, recruited into the French army, could not march in step because he could not tell his right from his left. The sergeant solved the problem by putting a piece of hay in his left boot and a piece of straw in his right, and shouting *join, paille, join, paille*.

The stage directions we can cope with in getting through the army, or life, need to be simple. This must explain why we are increasingly coming to talk of the north as *up*, and the south as *down*, because that is the way they look to us on the map. Idiot weather forecasters grin and gabble about cloud coming down (ie south) through England. We talk about driving *up* to Scotland, or *down* to the New Forest.

The announcer, speaking from Broadcasting House, the umbilicus of the civilized world, talks of a Test match *up* at Trent Bridge.

This is a significant change in idiom since the war. Before that London was generally accepted as the most important centre of the country, and all journeys there were *up* to London. Journeys away from London were *down*, even if they were to the north. Miss La Creevey, miniature painter and landlady: "You don't mean to say that you are really going all the way *down* into Yorkshire this cold winter's weather, Mr Nickleby."

## NEW WORDS FOR OLD

## Up or down?

Coming down was easy!



lower in position", for example, from the capital to distant parts of a country. The fledgling railways conformed to this convention, making the up-line the one by which trains arrived at their London termini, and the down-line the one by which they left for the darkest sticks.

The apparent exception is the use of *up* and *down* in relation to universities, particularly the older ones. To go *up* to Oxford means to take up residence at the beginning of term, until you come *down* at the end of term, unless you

have the bad luck to be sent down earlier. But if your parents come to visit you they will come *down* to Oxford, and you will take a trip *up* to London for the day. As a member of the university you go *up* to the centre of your universe. As an ordinary citizen you go *up* to London.

We are changing this little idiom because the north tends to be at the top of most maps. Imaginative maps like some of those in *The Times Atlas of History*, which sometimes print the world upside-down, give you a quite new perspective on history.

It is not just the Brits who have this simple, *join-paille*, up-down pattern of geography. In reports of the Vietnam War you come across such expressions as "below the seventeenth parallel". A US Air Force report spoke of an aircraft flying "under Bernuda", a hazardous journey if you stop to think about it. The up-down view is not an entirely new idiom. In chapter 36 of *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (selah) Gibbon writes of "the Black nations that might dwell beneath the torrid zone". And in chapter 39: "As high as the sixty-eighth degree of latitude." Up-down is one way, but not the only way, of looking at the world. If this goes on we shall start saying left for west and right for east; and then we shall be in the *join*, or do I mean the *paille*?

Philip Howard



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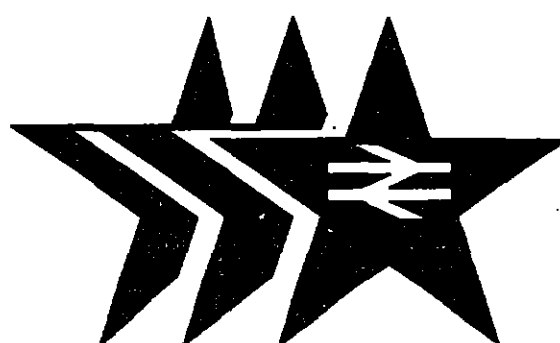
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# TIMES DIARY

DANNIE ABSE

How would you like to be operated on by a robot? In a book published in the United States, the eminent neurologist Harold Klawans, who will be visiting London next month, has written about such an operation. Like Oliver Sacks, Dr Klawans has recorded strange neurological case histories. The "robot" operation was performed by a Chicago surgeon while suffering TGA — transient global amnesia. He had removed a gall-bladder and needed only to complete the suturing of the patient's abdominal wall when he suddenly kept asking, "What was the name of that restaurant?" The surgeon did not know where he was or what he was doing. The scrub-nurse assisting him cleverly behaved like a hypnotist. "You are closing up," she said. "You have already put in five sutures. Take the forceps and put in another." The surgeon, robot-like, obeyed, asking, "What am I doing now?" She replied matter-of-factly, "You are closing up. Put in the next suture." And so, suture by suture, even as the surgeon was asking, "What was the name of that restaurant?" the operating wound was closed perfectly. Both patient and surgeon recovered completely, though the surgeon still has a 48-hour blank in his memory. Dr Klawans relates how the Chicago surgeon now boasts of the operation: "Skin to skin in less than two hours — without a brain. Not bad for a general surgeon."

In art galleries, on occasions, I find my medical training interfering with my enjoyment of certain paintings. In the National Gallery, for instance, examining the figures on the canvases, I have, on different visits, diagnosed acne rosacea, anaemia, polycythaemia, thyrotoxicosis, and post-coital depression. Last week I went with a companion to view the French paintings from the USSR, which exciting exhibition, by the way, continues until the 18th of this month. Afterwards we stood before Rubens's "Samson and Delilah". I admired the rich brocade on the bed, the glowing, wine-coloured topless gown of Delilah; but too soon I was staring at the prostrate Samson and muttering, "alcoholic stupor". Worse, I recalled that Rubens himself suffered from rheumatoid arthritis, possibly caused by heavy-metal poisoning from his paints. When I told my companion that Renoir, Dufy and Klee also suffered from rheumatoid arthritis she asked me if I had brought my stethoscope with me.

Before we left the gallery I made for room 32 to view again one of my favourite paintings: Claude's "Seaport with the Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba" to visit King Solomon laden with gifts. As always, standing before this luminous painting, I heard the sound of lapping waves. I wish, though, that Claude had painted the arrival of the Queen of Sheba at Solomon's great palace. For I am fond of an esoteric Jewish legend that relates the Queen's first meeting with the wise king. She had travelled long and far. At last she was in Solomon's presence. The king, according to the legend, sat in a house of glass and she, deceived by an optical illusion, believed his throne rested on water. For three years she had wondered what profound wisdom his royal lips would utter. What, indeed, would be his first wise words? As she approached his throne she raised her skirts thinking to keep her garments dry. The king turned his head and stared. She waited. Then he gave his pronouncement: "Hair on legs is an ornament to a man but it disfigures a woman." As we quit the National Gallery I felt compelled to tell my companion about adrenal virilism, which is characterized not only by raised blood pressure but by the unsightly growth of hair.

When I recorded some poems at the dingy British Telecom building in Hackney for the new Dial-a-Poem series, I knew that among those who had preceded me were John Heath-Stubbs, James Berry and Christopher Logue. "Fine," I said to the poetry series editor, John Rety, "but why is BT being so reticent about the Dial-a-Poem telephone number?" It seems that if I telephone 01-4898 2222 55 in the week beginning September 19 I can have the ecstatic pleasure of hearing myself. This morning, I received a copy of an anguished letter sent by Rety to David Whitehead, BT's representative. It begins: "At our meeting today you presented me with a clear-cut choice that I either accept your inclusion of Barbara Cartland in the poetry series or you will close the service down." The question I think is, should the poets of the world unite and strike, or suggest that Whitehead be made the new director of the Arts Council?

BARRY FANTONI



'He's obviously trying to even things up for Bruno'

Years ago the Welsh Arts Council made it possible to dial a poem in my home town, Cardiff. I remember recording a poem for the telephone people there. After leaving the studio I called in at my mother's flat in leafy Cathedral Road. During our regular ritual of Welsh cakes and tea she happened to remark that she had not heard me read poems for a long time. I immediately called Dial-a-Poem and summoned my then 83-year-old mother. She stood with the receiver to her ear, silently listening. I stood close to her, equally silent. Suddenly she called out, startling me: "Speak up, son." If my mother were alive today I can imagine her turning to me, puzzled: "Duu, didn't know Barbara Cartland was a poet, son."

My compatriots, the Kurds, are seeking refuge again. They are fleeing from yet another conflict that has failed to bring them what they have so long striven for: an independent, or at least autonomous, Kurdistan.

It is sometimes said that they are used by the regional powers to create trouble for their neighbours. It is more accurate to say that they try to take advantage of regional conflicts to pursue their own goals. In the Gulf War of the past eight years, the five million Kurds of Iran received some support from Iraq, while the three million Kurds of that country received more massive aid from Iran.

But in both countries, the Kurds went to war with their respective central governments before those governments were at war with each other, and the Kurds have still not laid down their arms, even though there is overwhelming evidence that Iraq is using its dreadful new array of chemical weapons against them. The name of Halabja, the city of 70,000 where more than 4,000 people died from mustard and cyanide gases on March 16, is likely to go down in history as a major war crime of our time, as well as setting a precedent for those Third World

Hazhir Teimourian on the Kurds, a people nobody wants to know

## Gulf war untouchables

countries which are keen to get their hands on "the poor man's atom bomb".

It is natural for the Kurds to feel deep hurt that the world seems, once more, determined to pass them by, apparently unmoved by their suffering, not even mentioning their name in the United Nations deliberations on bringing the Gulf War to an end. They know, too, that many of the pilots committing the worst war crimes since those of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge have been trained in Britain and France, and that the democracies of the West, with the honourable exception of the United States, are refraining from mentioning the culprit by name, despite the evidence that mounts daily about the widespread use of gas by the Iraqis.

Unfortunately for the Kurds and similar minorities, the United Nations is by the nature of its constitution an enemy

camp: it contains many of the governments on which the minorities are making their demands for greater independence. Governments do not like their powers to be reduced, and Third World governments, themselves former colonies, particularly dislike being reminded that they rule over minorities.

As a result, the Secretary-General, Pérez de Cuellar, whatever his personal feelings, has to ignore the pleas of Kurdish leaders in both Iran and Iraq not to leave their people out of the forthcoming peace equation. He has had enough trouble dragging Baghdad and Tehran to the negotiating table without trying to "interfere in their internal affairs".

Having counted the difficulties, however, is there really nothing the world can do to mitigate the suffering, and the alienation, of the Kurds and others in similar circumstances?

Could not all the countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, whose finance and technology Iraq needs, join to exert pressure on Iraq to halt its military offensive and offer a small measure of autonomy to its millions of non-Arab citizens?

Is it all wise of Nato to allow only the Russians to be seen championing the human rights of 20 million Kurds in such a strategic area as the Middle East? Since April last year, when Ibrahim Tatlisles narrowly escaped a 28-year prison sentence demanded in a Turkish court for his having sung in Kurdish, there are signs that the West is feeling embarrassed by the way an important member of Nato is treating its estimated 10 million Kurdish citizens, and it is believed that President Reagan devoted a substantial part of his meeting in June this year with Turkey's President Evren to the

Kurdish issue. Possibly as a result, Turkey is showing signs of moving towards moderation in this respect: some politicians have been heard saying recently that their country does, indeed, have a number of Kurds in its south-eastern region. It can be said with confidence that if the treatment of the 20 million Kurds on the doorstep of Europe does not improve, the continent will face a great terrorist problem in the decades to come.

The crimes being committed against the Kurds, particularly those in Iraq, ought to put the governments concerned beyond the pale. Representatives of Saddam Hussein ought to be treated as diplomatic lepers everywhere, and all possible non-violent pressures should be brought to bear on Baghdad. In Hitler's Germany, the world saw a nation trying to obliterate a racial group. The Arab national-

ists now ruling Baghdad want nothing less than the eradication of the Kurds from the land that the Kurds have lived in for the past 5,000 years.

As for Britain, a small step could be the establishment by the BBC World Service of a Kurdish section, at a cost only a few hundred thousand pounds a year. That would give the Kurds an outlet for their language, the most potent symbol of their nationality, and help persuade more of them to look Westwards rather than towards Moscow.

The words of a BBC executive that "Whitehall will not allow it because the Kurds don't control enough of their own money to buy a single Challenger tank, let alone Tornados" may be too cynical. But, alas, they demonstrate all too well the short-sightedness of some departments in the Foreign Office.

As for me, the words of a village headman from the Badinan region of Iraqi Kurdistan, now bearing the brunt of the Baghdad onslaught, still reverberate in my ears. After staying with his family for a week, and with war in the air, he told me as I left: "You will not forget us, will you?" The author is a journalist working in Britain.

Peter Stothard

## Power cut in a shabby theatre

Even at this stage of the 1988 conference season (one day down, 21 to go) it is hard to envisage a platform performance more sentimental and self-deceiving, more inadequate to grasp the past, more fearful for the future, than that given by Norman Willis yesterday. It should come as no surprise, then, that the TUC General Secretary gave every impression of seeing it as a *tour de force*.

By lunchtime he had, indeed, achieved his immediate end. There had been no unseemly crowding over the expulsion of the EETPU. There had been the occasional reference to "wooden horses", "poisoned cups" and (in a circumlocution striking even by TUC standards) to "a golden hook against the rising tide of cannibalism". But such early morning *bon mots* had been even less welcome than usual; the famous faces wanted to avoid the slightest mouth-movement that might seem a smirk at Eric Hammond's expense.

Nothing was to mar the atmosphere deemed suitable for the TUC's temporary role as "supreme court of appeal". From the chair, Clive Jenkins nearly spoilt matters by turning off the microphone while Bill Jordan requested, too lengthily it seemed, a suspension of the electricians' sentence. But he controlled himself.

The engineers' president was able to finish, in silence, his demand that the middle way between readmission and expulsion be voted upon. But Jordan's middle remained resolutely excluded. That outcome was never seriously in doubt.

Willis had given himself the starring role. He was the philosophical law-lord who would reject all suggestion that the points in question were anything so practical as single-union deals or no-strike agreements. The issue was the Bridlington Accord of 1939, "the foundation stone on which the movement was built". Congress agreed with him.

Hammond delivered his own history lesson, going back to the ballot-rigging scandal of 1961, out of which his union had begun the path to democracy. But it was more a ritual declamation than an attempt to mitigate sentence. The electricians, not



waiting for the final judgement, walked voluntarily into exile. After lunch, Congress turned to the future. As it gazed at its corporate navel, it was possible to consider a more robust critique of Willis's morning performance. First, there was the question of substance. There was some embarrassment here. Once outside the phoney courtroom, it was easier to question whether that much-vaunted Bridlington Accord had been the "foundation stone" of anything — or, at least, anything to be proud of. Was not "tenuous thread" perhaps a better description of the hasty measure by which the TUC dared its hesitant entry into the role of rule-maker for the unruly? Bridlington 1939 was surely not the beginning of a trade unionism which could adapt and survive, still less one in which the weak were protected from the strong. It was a monopolist principle propping up a monopolist-inclined movement. It protected the big battalions while giving the little no real powers in return. It helped Sir Walter Citrine to a pompous post-war headquarters building from which to begin the climb to co-government of Britain. It gave his successors no powers to respond to changing circumstances and to lead its member unions away from the suicide paths of the Seventies and Eighties. No one, of course, knows that better than Norman Willis. He has done much to struggle with the stone-carved minds of the transport workers and the Nat-

tional Graphical Association (whose delegation celebrated the expulsion with a team photograph in front of the podium). He knows that Hammond — for all his irritating aspect — is a trade unionist for the future. And yet the General Secretary is left waving his Bridlington rules to the delight of such as the NGA and the despair of their rivals.

What then of the manner of Willis's efforts? He may not have been able to remake history

(although he could rewrite it a little), but had he put on a good show? Had he saved at least the dignity of the TUC? It was a fascinating display, but mainly for masochistic connoisseurs of crude psychological portraiture. His tear-welling, pen-twisting demeanour was that of the abandoned husband who reminds his wife of a wedding vow.

In speech, he resembled a small-time headmaster — came in one hand and school rules

extemporized on the back of the other. When he first said "expelled", he had to swallow so hard that the word never came. It was hurting him more than it was hurting Hammond.

The lady mayor who welcomed the delegates to Bournemouth had made much of the fashionable actors who these days frequent that town. This, however, was more like Terence Rattigan at Perth Rep.

Yesterday was not the day of serious decision-making in the electricians' dispute with the TUC. That had all happened. Those involved must now look forward — and that includes some who have tried to stay on the sidelines.

For individual unions there is the prospect, in Jordan's words, of "the most vicious membership war in the movement's history". That prediction was probably as over-dramatic as so much else yesterday. But it will make some workplaces less stable.

That may not be as bad as it is made to sound. One man's "poaching" is another man's free competition to provide the services with which a modern union needs to earn its subscriptions and its loyalty. While the Bridlington pact has brought some stability to British workplaces, it has been at a high price.

For employers, the result may also be less great than predicted. The EETPU has always made it clear that it is far from a bosses' union. Its record proves that. It is likely to prove it further.

British management has gained one reason to do business with those unions. Like the engineers, who may follow the electricians out of the TUC, But it may find that managing a modern union is harder, day-to-day, than dealing with dinosaurs.

There will be more importance now in the fact that, since the 1982 Employment Act, inter-union rows are no longer legitimate trade disputes. But the best result is likely to be that there is less reason for starting up business with a union at all.

The most immediate impact is likely to be on the Labour Party. As Neil Kinnock arrives in Bournemouth today, his own conference later this month becomes set for another of those esoteric disputes which so delight lawyers and activists and so perplex ordinary Labour supporters. The question to be put is whether the EETPU is now "a bona fide trade union" in accordance with the party constitution. If it is, it can stay and deliver its votes (more or less reliably) for the Kinnock platform. If it is not, it may eventually be expelled, driving the party slightly further to the left. Did Labour's founding fathers mean bona fide in the sense of "genuine", which might let Hammond in, or in the sense of "in good faith" which should, it will be said, exclude him.

John Prescott, Labour's would-be deputy leader, opined yesterday that the EETPU was no longer a bona fide union. Moreover, he predicted a battle on the question not just this year (when it may be confined mainly to the bars) but next year in the main hall, when the party's electioneering face needs to be towards the public, not itself. At Bridlington in 1939 they spoke impossibly of a world League of Nations Conference, of pensions "without increased cost to the workers", of public works schemes and war aims. Little did they predict the memorial that would, in fact, stand.

It is tempting to predict that Bournemouth 1988 will be seen in future as the conference at which old trade unionism died and the Labour Party cut itself away from the corpse. But that too could be as misguided. It may be remembered instead for Norman Willis's Oscar.

Commentary • ROBIN OAKLEY

## The Lawson succession

Mrs Thatcher and her close advisers were tickled pink with their coup in staging the expected September reshuffle in July. It avoided a damaging bout of speculation during August. It also forced the hand of the Chancellor, Nigel Lawson, who had said that he would spend the summer deciding on his future and who had then become almost unselectable, thanks to a number of end-of-term demonstrations by Conservative MPs.

The reshuffle effectively confirmed Lawson and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, in their roles until this time next year, and prevented the Chancellor stealing the limelight in August with newspaper speculation on his future.

The irony is that the Chancellor has still won the August headlines, with an old-fashioned balance of payments crisis. Had Mrs Thatcher had other plans for him she might have had more freedom of manoeuvre in a reshuffle now. He no longer looks so irreplaceable.

But while Lawson can be criticized, it remains too early to condemn his Budget as a political failure, for all the anguished clucking in the City. Company profits remain high. Unemployment is still falling. And the signs are that supply-side arguments are being proved and that the increased revenue. The trade figures have dented Lawson's image, and have resulted in MORI's economic optimism figures, measuring the ratio of those who expect economic improvement over the next 12 months to those who

expect decline, nosediving over the past three months from a net plus of 15 per cent optimism in May to a net minus of 9 per cent pessimism now.

But while in recent times there has always been a close correlation between the economic optimism index and the standing of the parties, that correlation has temporarily disappeared. Trade gap notwithstanding, the Conservatives are actually extending a double-figure lead over Labour. If that persists, it must raise for Labour the spectre that while the Tories won the last election because of what they had delivered on the economy, they could win the next one because they are seen as the best party to deal with economic adversity.

But the August kerfuffle surely puts a time limit on Lawson's occupancy of No 11. Whether he succeeds now or fails we can expect to see a new Chancellor next September. And the most intriguing spectacle of the new political season will be the race for the succession.

A few months ago Tory MPs identified five candidates: Nicholas Ridley, Cecil Parkinson, John Wakeham, John Major and John MacGregor — an engineer, two accountants and two bankers. The Prime Minister is said to have an exaggerated respect for accountants, her son having failed to complete the course to become one, but Wakeham is the outsider on the list despite that advantage. He is seen in Downing Street as an ace flier, an outstanding Chief Whip and a useful Leader of the House, but, after some hesitant Commons

and radio performances, not the man to head a big department. Of the others, MacGregor, like Wakeham, has experience as a Treasury minister. The skills he honed as Chief Secretary are now employed negotiating in Europe as Minister of Agriculture. But, along with lack of public impact, his biggest handicap, he has little opportunity to stir a bandwagon inter-memorial.

Remember, however, that when the next Chancellor of the Exchequer takes over Mrs Thatcher will not want anyone as independent as Lawson has been. The new man is likely to move in at the same time as Sir Alan Walters resumes his Downing Street service as economic adviser and she might feel that a quiet transition in No 11 would be a welcome relief.

Major is the fastest climbing star in the Tory ranks. He satisfies the dries without alienating the wets, and has so far displayed great competence and a useful attacking streak. He needs longer exposure at his present level before Prime Minister and party can be certain he is ready for the Chancellorship, but he will get it one day. As the present Chief Secretary, his prospects will rise or fall according to the success he has in keeping this year's ministerial spending bids in check without making any political blunders in the process. The two favourites remain Ridley and Parkinson. Ridley is far shrewder than his air of languid aristocratic disdain at the dispatch box would imply. Ministers who have worked with him at Environment testify to his grasp of the refinements of

local government finance and the Prime Minister is quite embarrassingly complimentary about him in private. Not least because he is more of a Thatcherite than she is.

By pushing ahead of Parkinson in the legislation queue with his plans for the privatization of the water authorities, it looked as though Ridley had made himself the favourite. He will be into the practicalities of legislation while Parkinson's draftsman are still struggling with nuts and bolts. But that advantage was countered when Parkinson was given the crucial task of presiding over the Star Chamber, the body that will sort out disputes which cannot be resolved between Major and the spending ministers.

There is some fashionable talk in Tory circles questioning Parkinson's credentials for the Chancellorship. But these people mistake the image and the man. Parkinson is not a Prime Ministerial yes-man and would not carry the respect he does at No 10 if he were. As party chairman he learnt the art of getting Mrs Thatcher to listen to him and, occasionally, to change course. He is a grafter whose civil servants are allowed to pack his diary with work.

What is crucial is that the Prime Minister feels comfortable with him. After Lawson that will be important. And his Star Chamber role will hand him the advantage over Ridley of becoming deeply involved in the Treasury world and being called on to stay behind after Cabinet meetings for private chats about the economy. At this stage, I am buying Parkinson.

SEPT 6 ON THIS DAY 1791



Tipu Sultan was the sultan of Mysore who made peace with the British in 1784. Five years later his invasion of Travancore compelled Britain to march against him and in 1792 he was finally defeated by the forces of Lord Cornwallis.

### AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF BANGALORE

LORD CORNWALLIS, after encamping near Bangalore, and refusing to be tempted to look for an engagement with TIPPOO, found that his army and the followers consumed more forage and provision than he had expected, and that he was obliged to run some risks to accelerate the taking of the place. TIPPOO's movements, on the other hand, were calculated to embarrass and create delays, but his even bringing some guns to bear upon Lord CORNWALLIS's lines could not make his Lordship alter his resolution, that NOTHING should DIVERT HIS ATTENTION from the SIEGE.

Col. COCKERELL of the Bengal Infantry, and Col. MOORHOUSE of the Madras Artillery, were ordered to storm the Pettah; the gate attacked was blown open with a gun, the gallant MOORHOUSE was wounded twice from the Loop Holes flanking the gate, and just as it was blown open, he received a third shot through the heart. COCKERELL rushed in, and the Pettah or Outwork was carried. Batteries were immediately raised inside and outside the Pettah against the fort. TIPPOO now showed himself a general fit

to command better troops; he marched from the opposite side of Bangalore, and drew up on some heights opposite Lord CORNWALLIS, evincing every appearance of a determination to engage; whilst under cover of his army, and behind the rising ground, he detached a body of choice troops to reach the Pettah; but Lord CORNWALLIS was not deceived.

Instead of withdrawing any of his troops from the Pettah, he reinforced them, unperceived by the enemy, and TIPPOO's detachment was repulsed with the loss of all that hazarded a close engagement, for the BAYONNET was NOT spared. On this TIPPOO retreated with the greatest precipitation, resuming his old station, behind the fort, whose garrison he had relieved. Lord CORNWALLIS, having made two breaches, ordered the Grenadiers and Light Infantry, consisting of about 1400 Europeans, commanded by General MEDFORD, to storm, whilst his Lordship drew out his line to cover or support the General or engage TIPPOO.

The storming party performed WONDERS, and were so suddenly in possession of the ramparts, that TIPPOO SAW our COLOURS and HEARD the Grenadiers march, as he was hastening to the support of his favourite chief, who had perished GREATLY. In the Fort was found abundance of arms, ammunition and stores, all in excellent order; a capital foundry for casting cannon, and a machine for boring barrels. The moment Lord CORNWALLIS took possession of the Fort, TIPPOO marched away, and thus the glory of the action was secured to the British troops... and that important Fortress, of course, added according to TREATY, to the possessions of the COMPANY.





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## TEST OF FRIENDSHIP

England's selectors will tomorrow announce the names of the 16 cricketers who will, or will not, tour India this winter. Once more it looks likely that politics is about to be soured by sport.

This has been so since, a week ago, they appointed Graham Gooch as the touring team's captain. Gooch, explaining a delay in the announcement, admitted that he had been contracted to go to South Africa instead — and had had to free himself from this prior commitment before accepting the highest honour that the national game can bestow.

Although the Indian Government has so far kept its counsel on the matter, its reaction has been the subject of much speculation. Given its leading role in the Commonwealth's anti-apartheid lobby, it will feel obliged (so it is said) to refuse the English captain an Indian visa.

Even if it does not go to such official lengths, anti-apartheid activists in India are threatening demonstrations against the tour. Either way, an embarrassing confrontation now seems probable.

There are several other players with South African links, whose selection would put the reaction in Delhi beyond much doubt. As the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) would refuse to bow to such pressures and change the team, the tour would almost certainly be cancelled. The board would be right.

The approach of Commonwealth governments to sport in South Africa is still based on the 1977 Gleneagles Agreement. This obliges the signatories to discourage sporting contacts with Pretoria, while leaving the strength of that discouragement open to widely differing interpretations. Gleneagles is convenient — which is why it has lasted.

The policy of the TCCB has largely reflected that of the British Government. No Test cricket has been played between England and South Africa since the so-called "D'Oliveira tour" of 1968-69 was cancelled. Players who take part in "rebel" tours of the Cape are disciplined — as Graham Gooch himself has been. But those who go there to make money by playing or coaching in the winter, are properly allowed to do so as an individual right. Graham Gooch has not been back to the

Cape since 1984. Moreover, he played for England in the World Cup in India last year without more than token rumbles of dissent. But in Delhi the position is held to be different now.

One reason is allegedly that he is due to return as England captain. Another is his admission that he was due to be playing in South Africa this winter. Thirdly, and most important, the Indian Government's own position has grown weaker.

Surrounded by domestic crises and confronted by a stronger opposition, it is under pressure to react strongly. Mr Rajiv Gandhi would also like India to host the 1994 Commonwealth Games — and is anxious to win the support of the black Commonwealth countries.

None of these constitutes an acceptable reason for a negative approach by Delhi to the English team. Whatever one's view of the TCCB's decision to pick Gooch as England captain — when asked if he would have gone if picked as an ordinary member of the party, he replied that that would have been "a different kettle of fish." — that should be no concern of India.

This country has kept to the Gleneagles Agreement to which it is party. If England picks a side which it feels is not in breach of that accord, then India as a member of the Commonwealth and fellow signatory of the Gleneagles Agreement, should respect its choice and welcome those same players.

If it does not, and yields to the pressures of others, it will damage the anti-apartheid cause rather than help it, by alienating many sportsmen and sports enthusiasts who will simply not understand the Delhi policy. The International Cricket Conference will hold a special meeting in January to debate the whole issue of tour selection in the context of South Africa. For India to pre-empt its decisions now would be unwarranted and unwise.

All this is hypothetical. The England party has still to be announced and Delhi has yet to make clear its reaction to it. But it should be aware that a decision to interfere in the legitimate selection process in this country would be deeply resented.

## PREVENTABLE DISASTER

Bangladesh is brother to natural disaster. Each year the long-suffering Bengalis try, and fail, to make ends meet. They tell themselves that once this year's disaster is over, their lot will begin to improve. The people grow physically thinner and more numerous as hunger and population growth take their toll.

Last year's floods, which were described as the worst in the region's history, caused massive loss of life, ruined the autumn rice crop, left a huge shortfall in food stocks, and damaged the fertility of large areas. The floods of 1988 are reported to be worse.

Last year aid from the West, from Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries (even Iraq embroiled in its long war with Iran managed to spare five military helicopters to ferry men and supplies) helped to fend off mass starvation. The efficiency and relative lack of corruption of the armed forces in distributing the relief saved lives, reassured people, and probably kept President Ershad in power.

This year the water is higher. Communications between the ports and the heartland of the country are cut. More people are homeless, more people need help.

Next year perhaps things will be even worse. The cycle of catastrophe appears to be whirling faster. Because of the silt brought down by the monsoon-swollen rivers, those rivers get shallower. Because they get shallower they flood more quickly. Because they flood more quickly the water will not move rapidly enough to remove the silt.

A partial remedy would be to dredge some of the rivers. This is an aid project in which the Overseas Development Agency has shown an interest, but it can only be a palliative. What is really needed is an effort to manage the water resources and control the floods on a regional basis.

It is the deforestation of the Himalayas in both Nepal and India which causes so much silt to be washed down, with disastrous effects on both hillside and delta. Massive reforestation is needed, and tough controls on wood-

cutting. A programme of alternative fuel technology — solar, wind, biogas — needs to be implemented on a massive scale to reduce wood-dependency.

Regional discussions need to be held on the building of dams and barrages. Dams are expensive, but they would be a vital part of the economic development of Nepal. (Nepal has more potential hydroelectric power than Canada, the United States and Mexico put together). They would supply electricity to the power-starved plains of India, and they can help to protect Bangladesh from inundation.

Because they affect all three countries in different ways and because each of the three countries has a different interest, tripartite discussions are essential. But for all the same reasons, no such discussions have taken place. The South Asia Association for Regional Co-operation (Saarc), would have the machinery to set such talks in train, but India has proved reluctant to take part.

India's fear is basically the same to flood-control by Saarc as it is to everything which Saarc does. Mr Gandhi's Government sees the organization as offering the smaller countries of the region an opportunity to gang up on the regional giant. The smaller countries, conversely, see Saarc as India's way of emphasizing her strength as the dominant power.

India will talk to Bangladesh about sharing the resources of the Ganges, although even that has not proved easy. India will talk to Nepal about the price of electricity. But India seems to fear that in tripartite talks it will be outnumbered. It may even fear that its own problems of drought and flood could be exacerbated.

But in the interests of a common humanity, of good neighbourliness, and of future generations, a determined start must be made on a regional plan for the management of the area's waters. The only alternative is death and destruction on a mass scale for Bangladesh, and the prospect that each year may be worse than the last.

## Spell of Baghdad

From Mr Ronald F. Marsh  
Sir, In Michael Leunig's article, "Fabled city fails to cast a spell" (August 27), I failed to recognise the city of Baghdad in which I lived for two years and visit regularly the last time just two weeks ago, coinciding, fortuitously, with the announcement of the ceasefire.

Yes, Baghdad is very hot in midsummer, but the nights can be magic, eating mazzouf (fish roasted against an open fire) with families along the banks of the Tigris opposite the beautiful Khadimiya mosque.

Like all cities its centre has many undistinguished eight to 10-storey buildings, but in essence Baghdad is a city of two-storey houses and these, wherever possible, have gardens full of flowers. My garden had over 50 rose bushes, but my memory is pink bougainvillea.

Despite the heat and dust, Baghdad is a green city, for it has water. One thing that will please Londoners, other than the red double-deck buses, is the absence of rubbish and litter in the streets.

Iraq, whose young men are at the front, has relied on imported labour, mainly Egyptian and Sudanese, who came without their families, and these men give an unbalanced view of the population. The shopping areas of

Karada or Mansour and the main souk have as many women as men, and certainly not in procession behind their husbands. As for speaking to strangers, my memory is of the constant repetition of the phrase, "Hello mister, where you from?" — the young in particular want to practise their English, which is compulsory in schools.

It would not be possible to describe Baghdad as a beautiful city, but its people, even if somewhat emotional, are some of the most courteous and friendly people I have met with pleasure to live amongst. I can only wish them, and indeed their counterparts in Iran, a peaceful future.

Yours faithfully,  
RONALD F. MARSH,  
Ove Arup Partnership,  
13 Fitzroy Street, W1.  
August 31.

## A plea for pews

From the Reverend D. M. Greenhalgh  
Sir, Mrs Richard Beattie (August 26) raises the question of the physical stature of the Victorian worshipper. Many pews are so narrow that no one of more than average height can sit, let alone kneel, without entertaining hard thoughts about wood quite early in the proceedings. It is not surprising that bench ends can be found with pertinent wooden reminders of the medieval hell.

Today's gentleman has no problem with the hat he doesn't wear, but when to put the Victorian top hat must have been a difficulty not satisfactorily solved at Otterbourne, Hampshire, where large metal hat pegs in front of the pew sitters must have been a menace to any corpulent Christian.

The squire's ample bow pew, as at Minstead and elsewhere, possibly would present none of these difficulties nor any to his lady in the days of the crinoline. Yours faithfully,  
DAVID GREENHALGH,  
7 The Pastures,  
Kingshorpe,  
Northampton.  
August 31.

## An ill wind . . .

From Mr George Scales  
Sir, Last autumn's disastrous wet conditions, followed by an equally wet spring and early summer, have not meant all doom and gloom down on the farm.

Our 73 acres of dried peas have produced 189 tonnes (2.6 tonnes per acre). Ten years ago most farmers would have been well pleased with 1.5 tonnes per acre.

Yours truly,  
GEORGE SCALES,  
Scales (Farms) Limited,  
Cobblers Pieces, Abbeystead, Ogar, Essex.  
August 30.

## Patient care, in fact and theory

From Mr M. J. N. Wilden

Sir, The increasing disparity between actual and potential care of patients in the National Health Service has been sufficient to demoralize health-care employees and the nursing and medical professions, all of whom have direct contact with patients. The disparity has increased, mainly because of rapid technological advances in medicine and a failure of the Government to recognise these needs and fulfil its responsibility in providing adequate funding.

There are now three problems. First, the myth emanating from the Government and the medical profession that providing more resources for the NHS is like pouring money into a bottomless pit. Recently, the House of Commons Social Services Committee and the King's Fund have suggested that where there are shortfalls these should be remedied. Two billion pounds has been estimated, which is 1.3 per cent of the Government's total public expenditure per annum.

Second, the fear that the Prime Minister's review may subject medicine to market forces. This would escalate the cost of health care, as reflected in North America, rather than encourage a better partnership between medicine and private industry.

Third, growing distrust between Government and the caring professions. The Government, having accused the medical profession of lacking initiative in auditing health care and having implemented a managerial system to obtain better value for money, has portrayed a lack of sensitivity in its concern for health care. This was emphasised recently by its attitude to the nurses' pay dispute.

Furthermore, none of the three presidents of the Royal College who made an open appeal to the Prime Minister in December, 1987, had been invited to give evidence to the Prime Minister's review of the NHS. There is growing concern that she may not make the correct diagnosis, which is lack of funding, and therefore is in danger of prescribing the wrong medicine.

May I suggest that Whitehall does a metaphorical stethoscope and "listens" by visiting health authorities and hospitals. It could thus gain first-hand experience of the difficulties faced daily in wards, theatres and casualty departments, and then "prescribe" more resources for specific projects.

Yours faithfully,  
M. J. N. WILDEN  
(Consultant neurosurgeon, Southern General Hospital, Glasgow),  
15a Westbourne Gardens,  
Glasgow, 12.  
September 2.

## Loop line

From Mr Philip M. Correll  
Sir, To follow Mr Keatinge's "train of thought" (August 25), if I and my schoolfellows (of some 50 years ago) just missed the Looe train at Liskeard, Cornwall, we invariably managed to catch it at the next station, Coombe Junction, a mile or two down the line.

This was achieved by running down a steep hill to Coombe while the train wended its way downhill in a large loop; additional time was gained as, upon arrival of the train at Coombe, the engine moved from the front of the train to the back, before setting off again for Looe.

Needless to say these feats were achieved on home journeys! Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP M. CORRELL,  
4 Maidenhead Road,  
Stratford-upon-Avon,  
Warwickshire.  
August 27.

From Mr T. R. Webster  
Sir, Eastern Region train travellers are expert at hopping off and back on to trains (Mr Notage, August 19) since the buffet services can be erratic. An excellent cup of coffee can be bought off the platform at both Ipswich and Colchester, although the latter does require a tidy turn of speed.

The reward for such athletic efforts is particularly sweet as you walk the entire length of the train, knowing that you have the only cup of coffee on board. Yours faithfully,  
T. R. WEBSTER,  
Globe Cottage,  
Redgrave,  
Diss, Norfolk.  
August 26.

## Wrong exit?

From Brigadier T. D. V. Bevan  
Sir, On returning recently from a holiday abroad, I queued for 45 minutes at the red exit to declare three bottles of wine, only to be informed by the Customs officer that they were not worth bothering about.

Had I gone through the green exit without bothering to declare them and then been found out, I wonder whether the Customs officer would have had the same attitude? Yours faithfully,  
T. D. V. BEVAN,  
Birchwood House,  
Albanbrook Barracks,  
Topcliffe,  
Thirsk, North Yorkshire,  
September 1.

During the postal dispute letters to the Editor may be sent to a temporary fax number,  
(01) 782 5864.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Rendering letter post out of date

From the Managing Director of Direct Business Satellite Systems Ltd

Sir, Graham Mather, writing about "Tuffin and the fax factor" (August 31), warns that a "postal strike could massively reinforce the 'fax culture'" and lead to "eliminating the Post Office from ever more daily customer communications".

Technology will achieve this without Mr Tuffin's help. Next summer, we start trials of a system which will deliver mail to television sets overnight for less than the cost of a second-class stamp.

Most messages are originated by businesses in electronic form, using word processors, facsimile machines, telephones and computers. Paper and the postmen who sort and carry them are still needed to convey them because addresses cannot receive them in electronic form. Most telephone calls require a human receiver. The TV set, by contrast, can receive electronic signals without human help and is rarely used at night.

The satellite TV receivers announced last month by British Satellite Broadcasting Ltd (report, August 3) can receive data channels as well as sound and vision. The data on these channels can carry text, image, voice or any other electronic message and be addressed cryptographically to individual receivers. It can be stored in the receiver, or on a tape recorder, video recorder or com-

puter and displayed or printed on a fax, television screen or computer.

My own company will be using the European Space Agency's Olympus satellite from next June to prove this technology. Following successful trials and assuming the grant of an appropriate specialised satellite service licence, we hope to introduce a service on satellite BSB1 before the end of the year.

BSB's satellite could carry 60 million letters like this one (which I am sending you electronically via Telecom Gold) each day and deliver a copy of each one to any number of receivers. The Post Office delivers 50 million letters each day. Many of them are copies or near copies of letters mailed at the same time; most originate from businesses; and most need only the quality of a good facsimile. A substantial proportion should therefore be diverted eventually to a service which costs less and guarantees overnight delivery.

That traffic will share the new medium with other broadcast data which is carried today over individual circuits and new traffic will be created by the availability of the new medium.

Yours faithfully,  
ADRIAN R. D. NORMAN,  
Managing Director,  
Direct Business Satellite  
Systems Ltd,  
112/114 Park Street, W1.  
September 4.

### Plight of the needy

From the National Director of International Christian Relief

Sir, Do the Post Office union members know what disasters they are compounding on the sick and dying in Sudan?

International Christian Relief, like the other major relief agencies, are battling to ship out medicines, food, and plastic sheeting for the homeless.

For this we depend on individual donations from supporters — many of them old and needy themselves. They have been very generous.

### University choices

From Mr A. P. Dixon

Sir, Now is the time when sixth-formers start choosing their university courses.

The UCCA (Universities' Central Council on Admissions) system permits students to apply to just five university courses, and so they wish to maximize their chances of being accepted by one or more of these five.

I have examined the statistics given in the handbook, *University Entrance — The Official Guide* with respect to general engineering and related technology courses. I have discovered that the fraction of students who apply and are accepted varies between 5 per cent and 45 per cent, with an average of 18 per cent. I have picked out the courses which accepted more than one in five students in 1987, as shown below:

Oxford	Engineering science	45
Cambridge	Engineering	40
Brunel	Special engineering	28
Bristol	Engineering maths	25
Liverpool	Engineering science	20

These figures clearly change from year to year, sometimes quite rapidly as is shown by the example of the 1920 engineering mathematics course at Bristol, where the fraction accepted has changed from 17 per cent in 1986, through 25 per cent in 1987, to 27 per cent in 1988.

Students have a very difficult job trying to balance their interest in different courses but clearly need to consider the probability of being accepted on different courses. Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW DIXON,  
University of Bristol,  
Department of Engineering Mathematics,  
University Walk, Bristol, Avon.

### Trade deficit

From Sir Anthony Havelock-Allan  
Sir, Some years ago President Reagan slashed American taxes greatly benefiting the 20 per cent of the nation that were in the upper income brackets. The result was a widening of the gap between rich and poor, and a massive rising trade deficit.

A year ago in this country the Chancellor reduced British taxes, particularly the upper ranges of tax; the gap between the rich and poor widened and a massive rising trade deficit resulted.

It would seem that in both countries the whole population will suffer, either from the rise in inflation or the weakening of currency, and from the increase in the cost of borrowing money (in this country particularly those who have taken out mortgages to buy houses the Government has urged them to buy), and finally from the increase in taxation which will surely be needed to redress the imbalance.

A policy which results in 100 per cent of the population having to pay for the overspending of a minority is clearly inequitable. Does the Government have a breakdown of the trade deficit and are they able to determine how much of it is caused by the import of luxuries such as motor cars, cosmetics, Japanese videos and electronic equipment, and by foreign travel?

Yours sincerely,  
ANTHONY HAVELOCK-ALLAN,  
Flat 4, 77 Warwick Square, SW1.

### Planned parapet on Lindisfarne

From Dr M. J. Tooley

Sir, A decision is due to be made tomorrow by the planning committee of Berwickshire Borough Council that will determine whether or not that magical creation of Sir Edward Lutyens on the Northumberland coast, Lindisfarne Castle, is defaced.

The proposal is to erect a stone parapet about three feet high with coping along the outer edge of the chevron-pegged, stepped ramp and flagged landing leading to the entrance to Lindisfarne Castle. This is at the insistence of the Safety Executive who mistakenly believe that it will render the approach safer to visitors.

All those who have visited Lindisfarne Castle quite safely for the past 80 years without accident, including the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1908, will have experienced the thrill of the ascent up Bebbow Hill and the ramp to the entrance, from which there are ethereal views south to Guile Point, Ross Links and Bamburgh Castle. And then the further ascent up the protective enclosure of the interior flight of stone steps to the Lower Battery.

An essential part of Lutyens' creation of Lindisfarne Castle was the play of spaces juxtaposing openness and enclosure, each complementing and reinforcing the other.

The proposal to erect a wall is a gross, disfiguring, disproportionate intrusion on the south elevation that will impair the magic of the castle and should be seriously reconsidered and put on one side.

Yours faithfully,  
M. J. TOOLEY,  
University of Durham,  
Department of Geography,  
Science Laboratories,  
South Road, Durham.  
September 5.

### A Spire too many

From Mr John Mein

Sir, The report and picture of the British Telecom tower proposed for Hyde Park (August 30) sent me scuttling in alarm to view the model at the Metropolis Exhibition.

I had not fretted in vain. The 1,600ft white, plastic-coated structure will rise from the north bank of the Serpentine — an area currently served by one notoriously traffic-clogged road. New roads and car parks will be needed if, as the architects claim, "many thousands will be attracted to the site", right in the middle of the park. The Spire, as I will be called, will apparently carry the familiar British Telecom logo hugely emblazoned about one third the way up, which may not endear it to many telephone users.

London is already over-shadowed by one communications tower, and Hyde Park has suffered too much from high-rise building (Hilton Hotel, the monstrous Knightsbridge Barracks, etc) to warrant further intrusion. Parks are for people to escape from architecture, not to be confronted with it.

If such an extraordinary structure is technically necessary then London's Docklands is the place for it. That mumbo jumbo of post-modern architecture can easily accommodate another candidate. Yours faithfully,  
JOHN MEIN,  
Latimer House,  
Church Street, W4.

### 'Last Temptation'

From Mr Nicholas Walter

Sir, Alan King-Hamilton (August 26), arguing that there appear to be grounds to prosecute a film which he has not seen as a blasphemous libel, referred to the previous such case — the trial of *Gay News* in 1977, at which he was the judge. May I draw your attention to some relevant points.

1. The *Gay News* trial was not quite the first such trial for 56 years — six years earlier Lady Birdwood brought a private prosecution against the directors of Oscar Panizza's play, *Council of Love*, which failed in the magistrates' court on technical grounds.  
2. The *Gay News* case also resulted from a private prosecution; the Director of Public Prosecutions declined to take action so Mary Whitehouse had to do so.

### Taking the credit

From Mr Peter J. Camp

Sir, Let me offer Mr Barry St Clair Alcock (August 31) a means of extending the use of his cheque guarantee card to pay for goods worth in excess of £50.

Two weeks ago, at a large Oxford Street store, I purchased a suit (well in excess of the £50 limit) and offered to pay by credit card, with every intention of repaying the balance outstanding at the end of the month.

I was offered a 10 per cent discount if I paid using the store's own brand of credit card (which I did not hold). With no further evidence of identity other than my trusty £50 cheque guarantee card, I was able to complete and sign the necessary forms and walk off with my new suit.

When the account arrives in four to six weeks' time, I will pay the outstanding balance (discounted by, of course, the 10 per cent knocked off the original price of the suit).

Credit? It's far too easy!  
Yours faithfully,  
PETER J. CAMP,  
Garden Cottage,  
The Close, Womersley,  
Guldford, Surrey.

### Verb. horrib.

From Mr Henry Galazka

Sir, There may be an unlovely verb in the English language than "chomp" (vide Clement Freud's penultimate paragraph today) but I can't think of one. Can anyone? Yours faithfully,  
HENRY GALAZKA,  
5 Kinnaird Close, Bromley, Kent.  
August 29.

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## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
September 5: The Princess of Wales, President, Dr. Barnardo's, this morning attended a council meeting at Tanners Lane, Barking, Essex. Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Mr Richard Arbiter were in attendance.

The Princess of Wales will attend a luncheon at Guildhall on October 3 to mark the launch of the National Aids Trust. The Duke and Duchess of Kent will attend the Berlin Tattoo on September 23.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Charles Collins will be held at St Botolph's Church, 81th Street, on Monday, September 26, at noon.

### Birthdays today

The Right Rev John Bickerstaff, former Bishop of Bath and Wells, 67; Sir Herbert Cantacuzino, secretary, Royal Fine Art Commission, 60; Sir Derman Christopher, former vice-chancellor, Durham University, 73; General Sir Peter Helling, 72; Sir John Johnson, diplomat, 58; Mr Roger Law, saint and puppeteer, 47; Mr George Mann, former chairman, TCCB, 71; Miss Monica Mason, ballerina, 47; Mr Justice Pain, 75; Sir James Stubbfield, geologist, 87; Miss J.A. Tredgold, former principal, Cheltenham Ladies College, 85; Sir Anthony Wagner, former Garter King of Arms, 80; Mr J.R.C. Young, rugby player, 51; Sir William McEwan Younger, former chairman, Scottish and Newcastle Breweries, 83.

### Forthcoming marriages

Mr A.E.S. Bennett and Miss D.L. Leather. The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place quietly in October, between Adam Edward Spencer Bennett, of Breckley, Kent, and Miss Louise Leather, of Brighton, Sussex.

Mr T.D.M. Blake and Miss A.J. Dook. The engagement is announced between Terence, son of Mr and Mrs Dennis Blake, of Horsham, Sussex, and Amanda, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Dook, of Wargrave-on-Thames, Berkshire.

Mr J. Caldwell and Miss A. Youngie. The engagement is announced between James, son of William and Colette Caldwell, of Cambridge, and Amanda, daughter of John and Margaret Youngie, formerly of Kendal.

Dr T.J.G. Gullford and Miss G.M. Rhys-Lewis. The engagement is announced between Timothy, elder son of Mr and Mrs J.G. Gullford, of Warrash, Southampton, Hampshire, and Georgia, daughter of Dr and Mrs R.E.S. Rhys-Lewis, of Colchester, Essex.

Mr J.P. Harper and Miss J.C. Nethorpe. The engagement is announced between Julian, son of Mrs Sylvia Stone, of Chichester, West Sussex, and Mr John Harper, of Hampstead, London, and Julie, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Nethorpe, of Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr D.G. Humphreys and Miss V.A.E. Swift. The engagement is announced between Dean, son of Mr and Mrs Gerald Humphreys, of Weybridge, Surrey, and Victoria, daughter of Mr and Mrs V.A.E. Swift, of Clapham, London, and Mrs Peter Trew, of Cobham, Surrey.

Mr G. Waple and Miss A.H. Irwin-Hunt. The engagement is announced between Gary, son of the late Mr Alan J. Waple, and of Mrs Waple, recently of New Barret, and Alison, elder daughter of the late Mr Arthur J. Irwin-Hunt and of Mrs Irwin-Hunt, of Hornchurch.

Mr K.P. Young and Miss S.C. Tucker. The engagement is announced between Keith Peter, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Young, of Kildare, Co Wicklow, and Sara Caroline, daughter of Brigadier and Mrs James Rucker, of Ashmore, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

### Luncheon

**HM Government**  
The Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at Admiralty House in honour of the Deputy Prime Minister of Oman.

### Knighthoods for Ulster judges

Five High Court judges in the Northern Ireland are to receive knighthoods from the Queen (our Political Staff writes). The honours bring the province into line with the practice in England and Wales where judges appointed to the High Court are automatically given knighthoods.

In Scotland judges are given the courtesy title of Lord when promoted to the Court of Session, although it does not entitle them to sit in the House of Lords.

Downing Street said the Lord Chancellor's Department had recommended removing the anomaly.

The knighthoods were conferred on Mr Justice Carswell, Mr Justice Higgins, Mr Justice McCollum, Mr Justice Murray and Mr Justice Nicholson.

### Appointments

Mr B.V. Woods to be joint Registrar for the districts of St Helens and Wigan Group of County Courts and joint District Registrar in the District Registry of the High Court at St Helen and Wigan from October 3.

Mr Guy Salter, aged 27, of the Burton Group, to be temporary assistant private secretary to the Prince of Wales from October 3 on secondment from Business in the Community, in succession to the Hon Rupert Fairfax. He will work with the Prince's activities in industrial and commercial areas. Mr Fairfax will return to Hanson plc, having fulfilled his secondment.

### Marriages

Mr G.S. Coulson and Miss J.M. Danneil. The marriage took place on July 29, 1988, at Chelsea Register Office, between Mr Graham Coulson, son of Lady Pope and stepson of Vice-Admiral Sir Ernie Pope, and Miss Jennifer Danneil, MVO, daughter of the late Mrs Evelyn Sladden and step-daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Sladden, DLI. A service of blessing will be held in the autumn.

Mr N.M. Yarrow and Miss C.J. Hawkins. The marriage took place on Saturday at St John's, Hildenborough, of Mr Norman Yarrow, son of Sir Eric Yarrow and of Mrs John Elliot, to Miss Carol Hawkins, daughter of Mr and Mrs Nicholas Hawkins. The Rev D. Corrie officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Susan Watkins, Alexander Jolting, Catherine Mitchell and Ross Yarrow. Mr Peter Yarrow was best man. A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr C. Bathurst and Miss A. Holt. The marriage took place on Sunday, August 28, at St Peter's Church, Wrotham, of Mr Charles Bathurst, son of the late Mr Christopher Bathurst and of Mrs Bathurst, of Benenden, Kent, and Miss Amanda Holt, daughter of Mr and Mrs Vesey Holt, of Wellington, Shropshire. The Right Rev Francis Cocks assisted by Dean Philip Jebb and the Rev David Osborne.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Mrs Ian Stewart, Mr Richard Everard was best man. A reception was held at Orion Hall and the honeymoon is being spent in Eastbourne.

Mr L.J. Macdonald and Miss P.A. Clarkson. The marriage took place on Saturday, August 20, 1988, at St George's Church, Bickley, Kent, between Mr Ian James Macdonald, son of Mr and Mrs J.H. Macdonald, and Miss Penelope Clarkson, daughter of Mr and Mrs G.D. Clarkson. A reception was held afterwards at Oldfield Lodge, Bickley, Kent, and the honeymoon was spent in Lucerne, Switzerland.

Mr S.N. Moore and Miss J. Strain. The marriage took place on August 27, 1988, in the Chapel of the Ursuline Convent, Brentwood, of Mr Simon Moore, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Derek Moore, of Sunningdale, to Miss Julia Strain, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Strain and step-daughter of Mr David Willing, of Gravesend.

## Roses defy wind and rain



Louis Davis, aged two, from Wandsworth, south-west London, counts the blooms at the Royal National Rose Society's London festival yesterday. (Photograph: James Morgan).

By Alan Toogood, Horticulture Correspondent

The Royal National Rose Society's London festival reflects the stamina of modern roses. Despite the recent wet and windy weather, trade exhibitors and amateurs have filled the New Horticultural Hall in Westminster with perfect, unblemished blooms from field and garden.

The star of the show (best specimen bloom) is the large-flowered 'Jan Groot' (light red with buff reverse), which gained a silver-gilt medal for Mr G. Evans of Ynysyl, Rhondda. This was picked from other prize-winning large-flowered varieties: 'Dr Dick' (deep coral pink) shown by Mr F.L. Birch, of Stoke Lucy; 'Selfridges' (bright yellow) from Mr A.J. Bracegirdle, of Ramsgate; 'Die Welt' (yellow, flushed pink) shown by Mr T.G. Foster, of Hartlepool; and 'Leicester Abbey' (pure red) exhibited by Mr R. Hall, of Smarden.

Mr A.J. Bracegirdle has also won a silver-gilt medal for the best exhibit of cluster-flowered roses.

The third and final stage of the RNRS amateur championships for 1988 has taken place at this festival. The national champion, and winner of the Dean Hole cup, is Mr Don Charlton, of Billingham. The 1000s champion, winning the Queen Mary cup, is Mr A.J. Bracegirdle. Mr T.G. Foster is the 500s champion and has

gained the F.J. Brooks memorial cup.

The Charles Stanfield memorial challenge bowl has been won by Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs M. Grosse, of Malby in Cleveland, the 250s champions. The 150s champion is Mr R. Williams, of Rochdale, who has received the Gardeners' Company challenge cup. The 75s champion is Mr P.J. Thrush, of Biggleswade, winner of the Balfour rose bowl. (The figures indicate the maximum number of plants grown by exhibitors.)

The festival, in aid of Dr Barnardo's, and beautifully designed by Mr Kees van Driel, an international designer, is well-supported by trade exhibitors and visitors have an opportunity to see the latest rose varieties, some making their debut.

The top prize in the trade section, the autumn roses award (plus large gold medal) has been won by John Mattock, of Nuneham Courtney, Oxfordshire, who is featuring the new deep pink cluster-flowered 'Anna Livia'.

The d'Escot award (and a large gold medal) for the best large exhibit has been won by Harlequin, of Hitchin, Hertfordshire. They are featuring many of their new varieties, including the bright pink shrub rose 'Armada', which supports the National Trust Backland Ap-

bey appeal. The highly fragrant blush-pink 'City of London' will also be featured at this week's City of London flower show at Guildhall.

C. and K. Jones, of Tarn, near Chester, have gained the RNRS award (and a large gold medal) for best medium exhibit. They are showing one of the finest new climbers to have been introduced in recent years: 'Summer Wine', with large semi-double pink flowers, each with a boss of red stamens.

The Lewis Levy memorial award (plus a gold medal) for the best small exhibit has been won by Rosemary Roses, of Toton, Nottinghamshire. They are featuring one of the popular small-growing cluster-flowered roses, 'Thora Hind'. The ivory, pink-tinted double blooms have an old-fashioned appearance.

Gold-medal winners are Peter Beales, of Attleborough, Norfolk, featuring old roses, and modern varieties with 'old-fashioned' flowers; and Gandy's Roses, of Lutterworth, Leicestershire, showing some of the newest large-flowered and cluster-flowered varieties.

A silver-gilt medal has been awarded to LeGrice Roses, of North Walsham, Norfolk, and a silver medal to Apuldrum Roses, of Chichester, West Sussex.

The festival is open today from 10am to 5pm.

## Pop star's cast-offs get mixed reception

As Elton John continues his concert tour in America, his presence looms large at Sotheby's London, with his flamboyant cast-off costumes coming under the hammer today. They are the first section in a three-day sale of the pop star's belongings.

The sale follows hotly those of Liberace and Andy Warhol earlier this year.

Yesterday, at the final preview day, girls with pony tails giggled at the costume festooned with artificial bananas like a surreal box (estimate £1,800 to £2,500); a man wearing a pair of spectacles worthy of the star himself studied an entire case full of crazy goggles once worn by the myopic performer (estimate from £100 to £1,200).

### SALE ROOM

by Sarah Jane Checkland  
Art Market Correspondent

But among the admirers there mingled a few unimpressed dealers.

'Apart from the Bugatti furniture and the costumes, it's all pretty mediocre', said one, looking askance at yet another prancing art deco maiden.

The consensus was that Sotheby's is right to start off with the costumes - from the Doc Marten's boots to the numerous plush velvet garments shimmering with sequins. They have a crazy authenticity and appeal.

But who knows about the rest? The question is whether buyers will respond or whether, like the star himself, they will regard much of it as passé.

### Anniversaries

**BIRTHS:** Marie-Joseph, Marquis de Lafayette, statesman and soldier, Ghanian, France, 1757; John Dalton, chemist and physicist, Eaglesfield, Cumbria, 1766; Sir Walford Davies, composer, Oswestry, Shropshire, 1869.

**DEATHS:** Jean Baptiste Colbert, statesman, Paris, 1683; George Alexander Stevens, dramatist and song writer, Baldoon, Hertfordshire, 1784; Hendrik Verwoerd, president of South Africa 1958-66, assassinated, Cape Town, 1966.

### Bridge foursomes

The annual Welsh Bridge Over Foursomes at Porthcawl over the weekend was won by J. Baker's team from Hampshire, which defeated the Welsh team of internationals captained by A. Pierce by just one victory. A Cardiff team was third in a field of 240 players. Results:

1. Baker, 130; 2. Mr and Mrs A. P. Lewis, 130; 3. Mr and Mrs A. P. Lewis, 130; 4. Mr and Mrs A. P. Lewis, 130.

## School announcements

**Abbots Bromley**  
(School of S Mary & S Anne) Michaelmas term begins today at Abbots Bromley (School of S Mary & S Anne) (Woodard Corporation) and ends on December 14. Catherine Thorp remains Head Girl. The Senior Choral Society will perform Verdi's Requiem on Sunday, November 20, at 7.30pm. The annual bazaar takes place on November 26, at 2pm.

**Bedford High School**  
Autumn Term begins today and ends on December 15, 1988. Harvest Sale day is Saturday, September 17; old girls are welcome. The guest of honour at speech day, on Saturday, November 12, at 11.00am, will be Dr V.L. Pearl, President of New Hall, Cambridge. The Christmas concert will be on December 5 and 6. The school play, 'Twelfth Night', a joint production with Bedford School, will take place on November 24 and 25. We are joining Bedford Modern School for a service of Nine Lessons and Carols at St Paul's Church on December 11.

**Brighton College**  
Michaelmas Term starts today, September 6. Mr R.S. Willmott takes over as Deputy Headmaster from Mr R.J. Fox, who leaves to become Headmaster of King Edward's School, Wetherby. Mr W. Wilbers becomes Director of Studies. Simon Thomas is head of school. The first intake of 13 year old girls arrives. Open day will be on October 7. The Lower School Play 'The Wizard of Oz' will be on November 24 and 25. The Old Brightonian Association dinner will be on December 3 and the carol services on December 11 and 14.

**Brentwood School**  
Michaelmas Term begins today. Mr T.M.G. Best has been appointed head of sixth form. The new girls' section opens and the science block extension has been completed. Richard Willan becomes head of school. Half-term is from October 21 to 30. Old boys' day is on November 12. The Winter Musical production 'Romano and Juliet' will be performed in the Memorial Hall from December 8 to 10. Term ends on December 13.

**Clifton College**  
Term begins today. Dr C.J. Bradley becomes Director of Studies and Mr M.P.G. Wright becomes Senior Master. Sunil Sharma (South Town) is head of school and Jason Briggs (Wise-man's House) second head of school. Joseph Sells (Dalwyns House) is captain of the XV. The Bentley Centenary Rally will be held on September 25. The Seagull, directed by Mr B. Worthington, will be performed from November 9 to 12. The Bournemouth Sinfonietta will be in residence from November 21 to 25. The Choral Society will perform Hayden's 'Hymns'.

**Mass in Clifton Cathedral**  
on Friday, November 25. The Advent carol service is on Sunday, November 27 and the Christmas carol service on Sunday, December 11. Term ends on Wednesday, December 14.

**Epsom College**  
Michaelmas term began on Sunday with 650 pupils at one college. The heads of school during this academic year will be Michael Johnson, David George and Nicholas Fletcher with the captains of major sports being Adrian Carroll (rugby), Guy Cohen (hockey), Darren Bance (cricket) and Nicholas Fletcher (athletics). The guaranteed places examination for preparatory schoolboys will be held on September 24 and the entrance tests for girls seeking admission to the sixth form in 1989, during November. The building of the indoor sports complex has been started and should be completed within a year. Term ends with the carol services on December 18.

**Fiern Barnet Grammar School**  
Autumn Term at Friern Barnet Grammar School begins today. Philip Costa is senior prefect. Mr Alan Clark, Mr Stephen Eveleigh and Mr John Roberts join the academic staff. The annual prize giving will be on October 20, at the Church of St John the Evangelist, Friern Barnet Road. Boys wishing to enter the school next September at age eleven should register for the eleven plus examination this term. Term ends on December 16.

**Haileybury and Imperial Service College**  
With effect from this term Mr R.L. Turnbull succeeds Mr P.A. Chamberlain as Headmaster of the school and Mr M.S. Seymour succeeds Mr N.M. Prentiss as Headmaster of Lawrence.

**Holmwood House, Tisbury**  
Term begins today at Holmwood House and ends on December 16. The new Sports Hall will be opened by the Hon Colin Moynihan, Minister of Sport, on October 19. Mr Gerald Roberts has joined the staff as Deputy Headmaster following the retirement of Mr A.L. Helm. In September 1989 girls will be admitted, both day and boarding.

**John Lyon School Harrow**  
Term starts today and ends on Wednesday, December 14. Construction has begun on the new classroom/assembly hall complex and the appeal fund is still open.

**Kent College, Canterbury**  
Autumn Term begins today. Mr Edmund Peacock takes up his appointment as Headmaster of the school. The Junior School for Kent College, Mr and Mrs Michael Norbury take charge of Lower School boarding house. Mr Stuart Wright joins the School as Head of

Physics and Mr Tim Williams as Head of C.D.T. Fiona Lewis is Head Girl and Niall Murphy Head Boy. The Old Canterburyans' Reunion is on October 22. The Musical 'Oliver' will be produced on December 8, 9 and 10, the rugby XV tour in Portugal from December 12 and terms ends with the carol service in the Cathedral at 3.00pm on Thursday, December 15.

**King's School, Rochester**  
Michaelmas Term at King's School, Rochester, begins today, Tuesday, September 6. Mr R.H. Youdale, formerly Head of Classics at Christ's Hospital, has become second master replacing Mr S.J. Haggitt who has left to become Headmaster of Birkenhead School, N.D. Twiss will be head of school. T.S.W. Humphrey deputy head of school and G.R. Russell will be head girl.

**Leighton Park School, Reading**  
Autumn Term at Leighton Park School begins today, and finishes on December 10. Andrew Forbes and Stephen Field join the staff as Director of Music and Head of Religious Education respectively. Lindsay de Swart (Reckitt House), is Head of School. An Arts Festival will be held between October 13 and 16. The School Concert is on November 19, and 'Lear by Edward Bond' will be performed on November 24 to 26.

**Marlborough College**  
Michaelmas Term begins today. Dr T.E. Rogers takes up his new post as Second Master in C.M.P. Bush becomes Housemaster of B1, Mr D.A. Heaton Housemaster of Freshwater and Mr C.J. Rogers Housemaster of Barton Hill. Mr J.D. Byrom becomes Head of the English Department, and Miss F.M.A. O'Sullivan Acting Head of the Art Department for one term during Mr T.R. Child's absence on sabbatical leave.

New members of Common Room are Mrs S.M. Clark (Modern Languages and French), Miss M.A. Debelius (University of Virginia Fellow), Mr P.G.M. Ford (Head of History), Miss J.E. Gell (Head of Science), Mr J.D. Hicks (Head of Design and Technology), Mr V.K. Lloyd (Art), Mr N. O'Brien (Classics), Dr C. Russell (English), Miss C.M. Russell (History), Mr B.K. Smith (English), Mr D.R. Smith (English), Mrs J.L. Stuart (Modern Languages and French), Mrs S.E. Webb (Mathematics) and Mr A.K.J. Yearley (English). Christopher Ludlam (Cotton House) continues as senior prefect, Edward Longfield (Turner House) becomes captain of school and Frances Scott (B1) captain of girls' hockey. Reunion Day for Old Marlburians at the college between 1973 and 1977, is on October 8 and the Marlburian Club annual dinner will be on November 2. The

school play 'Thieves Carnival' by Jean Anouilh, will be performed on November 11, 12 and 13. Entrance tests and interviews for the first entry of girls at 13 and 14 in September 1989 will be on September 27 and October 8, 9 and 10, the rugby XV tour in Portugal from December 12 and terms ends with the carol service in the Cathedral at 3.00pm on Thursday, December 15.

**Moir House**  
Christmas Term at Moir House begins today and ends on Wednesday, December 14. The Rorer Pharmaceuticals Scholarship for Science and the Ingham Sixth Form Scholarship examinations will be held on Saturday, September 24. Full details of these scholarships are available from the Headmaster's Secretary. The Senior School drama production of 'Stardust' will take place on Saturday, September 24. The Carol service will be held in the Service of Nine Lessons and Carols on Sunday, December 11. The school knights are Juanita Clarke and Ashe Shuwa.

**Reed's School, Cobham**  
Autumn Term at Reed's School begins today, September 6. James Rowlands is captain of school, and captain of school football. Christopher Sellar and Samer Al-Samarrai are vice captains of school. Speech day is on September 17, when Mr R.A. Finch will be Visitor of the day. The carol service will be held in the Guildford Cathedral on Sunday, December 11. Term ends on Wednesday, December 14.

**Stonar School**  
Term began at Stonar School, Melksham, yesterday. The carol service will be in Bath Abbey on December 13.

**Wentworth Milton Mount, Bournemouth**  
Autumn Term begins today. The head girl is Fiona MacLagan. The Miltonian Guild will celebrate its centenary with a reunion in the school hall on October 7 to 10. An open day will be held on Tuesday, November 15. 'Women in History' will be presented on December 1 to 3. Details of governors' scholarships, awarded to entrants at 11+ and to the sixth form, may be obtained from the secretary. Term ends on Wednesday, December 14, after the carol service.

**Woodhouse Grove School**  
Term began yesterday at Woodhouse Grove School with 550 pupils in the school. A. J. Blackburn is the head of school. Old Grovians' Day will be on November 5 and the School Play 'Macbeth' will take place on December 1-3. The carol services will be on December 11 and 12 in the Chapel, and term ends on Friday, December 16.

## OBITUARY

### GERT FROEBE

Screen villain who turned comic



Froeb in Those Magnificent Men in their Flying Machines

Gert Froebe, the German actor best-known for his sinister performance as the murderous millionaire opposed to the James Bond of Sean Connery in the film *Goldfinger* (1964), died yesterday in Munich. He was 75.

With his fleshy face, gash of a mouth and penetrating stare, Froebe seemed custom-made to occupy the role of Goldfinger, as described by the prose of his creator Ian Fleming. And the way he acquitted himself in the part, which involved him in a plot to seize the gold of Fort Knox, no less, seemed likely to typecast him for ever as a character steeped in villainy.

Indeed Froebe himself confessed that his success as Goldfinger, lucrative though it was, sent something akin to despair through him, as he contemplated a screen future strewn with corpses, whose murders would be of course organized by himself, in a theatrical Teutonic voice.

But in the very next film he made, *Those Magnificent Men in their Flying Machines*, Froebe sloughed off this burdensome mantle with an engaging performance as a loquaciously pompous Prussian general, in a dotty tale about a London to Paris air race in 1910.

Froeb was born in Zwickau, in Saxony, on February 25, 1913. Before the war he designed and painted opera sets, and acted.

During the war he served as a medical orderly in the Red Cross in Vienna. He was also a member of the Nazi party (though holding no office of any importance).

After graduating French taught English and history for two years at Harwich and Haveringford before entering the Civil Service as Clerk in the Metropolitan Police Courts Service, in which he served from 1929 to 1967, rising to Senior Chief Clerk on the Thames division.

Besides his book of legal reminiscences, he wrote numerous newspaper articles and lectured and broadcast on legal and criminal matters.

On his retirement from the courts service in 1967, French began a second, academic, career as Fellow, Steward and Domestic Bursar at Downing College.

French attended Cambridge County School (later Cambridgeshire High School) and from 1924-27 read English and history at Downing. He played rugby for his college and, following a spinal injury, became first secretary of the swimming club; he

After the war he returned to the stage, in West Germany, and a promising career led to his first cinema success, the downy-tender little man of *Berliner Ballade* (1948). As he filled out he emerged as a semi-star, often in villainous roles, making a hundred-odd films, including such box office hits as *The Longest Day*, *Is Paris Burning* and Ingmar Bergman's *The Serpent's Egg*.

Unlike many German actors whose careers had begun in the 1930s, Froebe was candid about having been a member of the Nazi party, a candour which at first led to *Goldfinger* being banned in Israel. But it emerged that during the war Froebe had hidden a Jewish family in his Vienna flat, at great personal risk. When this came out, the Israeli government relented.

### MR STANLEY FRENCH

Mr Stanley French, who has died at the age of 82, was for many years Chief Clerk of the West London and Thames Magistrates' Courts and, more recently, Emeritus Fellow of Downing College, Cambridge, to which he was closely committed throughout his life.

In his book *Crime Every Day*, which he published in 1976, French entertainingly described his experiences of court work, which included encounters with South London gangland and the criminal proceedings of the notorious murderer John Christie.

Besides his book of legal reminiscences, he wrote numerous newspaper articles and lectured and broadcast on legal and criminal matters.

On his retirement from the courts service in 1967, French began a second, academic, career as Fellow, Steward and Domestic Bursar at Downing College.

French attended Cambridge County School (later Cambridgeshire High School) and from 1924-27 read English and history at Downing. He played rugby for his college and, following a spinal injury, became first secretary of the swimming club; he

claimed to be the first man to swim (slowly) through Cambridge on his back.

He led the movement which resulted in the creation of the office of President of the Amalgamation Clubs in 1927 and was also President of the College Literary Society.

After graduating French taught English and history for two years at Harwich and Haveringford before entering the Civil Service as Clerk in the Metropolitan Police Courts Service, in which he served from 1929 to 1967, rising to Senior Chief Clerk on the Thames division.

His Downing College appointment, which he held until 1973, was followed by a continuing commitment as Emeritus Fellow and Honorary Archivist.

He was President of the Downing Association in 1977-78 and honorary secretary and editor of the annual newsletter for three decades.

French was an indefatigable researcher into the history of the college and published his findings in his *College History*, and a volume of *Aspects of College History*, which he edited.

In 1940 he married Betty Blowers, who survives him.

### MR FERNAND RENIER

Mr Fernand Renier, who died on August 24 aged 83, was a broadcaster, linguist, teacher and co-founder of one of the largest collections of children's books in the world.

Together with his wife, Anne Renier, who died last May, the couple built up from the 1950s a collection of children's literature, aiming to provide representative source material for the use of social historians. The Renier Collection, presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1970, now numbers around 100,000 books.

Renier was a talented broadcaster and, equally proud of his Dutch origins and British citizenship, broadcast regularly to the Nazi-occupied Netherlands during the Second World War.

He was a brother of Gustaaf Renier, the Dutch newspaper correspondent in Britain well known as author of the book *The English: Are They Human?*

Fernand Renier was em-

ployed in the BBC External Services between 1941 and 1967 and participated in the English by Radio programmes.

He translated several books and, in 1949, brought out one of the first Dutch-English dictionaries to be compiled in England. Other books of his included *Learn Dutch and Meet The Dutch*.

Renier was born at Flushing, Holland, the son of a sea captain with many years' experience on steam and sailing ships.

In the late 1920s he came to London to join his brother then at University College.

While there, he met his future wife and from the first a mutual interest in collecting brought them together. After their marriage in 1934, they amassed material relating to the social and political history of the period 1780-1840. This led them on to specializing in collecting old children's books mirroring five centuries of social life.

He







## THE ARTS

## DANCE

## Where is the thrill?

John Percival on the sadly unexciting or at best uneven dance content of the 1988 Edinburgh Festival

Disarmingly, Frank Dunlop remarked in his end-of-Festival report that dance is one of the areas where Edinburgh is inadequate at present. To which one may add a loud Amen.

Dance may get a bigger share of the action now than it did under some of Dunlop's predecessors as director, but the days are long past (vanished with the old Empire Theatre) when balletomanes were regularly tempted north to see leading American and European dance companies.

All the same, things need not be quite so inauspicious as they were this year. Michael Clark, having never entirely forsaken his Scottish origins, earned his place in the programmes, but there was nothing in *I Am Curious, Orange*, to create much excitement. Stylistically, it was to a large extent a re-working (admittedly with improvements) of familiar Clark themes, and as a co-production with the Holland Festival and Sadler's Wells, there was nothing exclusive about it either. Edinburgh became simply a stop en route from Amsterdam to London.

Similarly, the Matsuyama Ballet's *Giselle*, much the best of the dance offerings, had already been seen three years ago in London. That company's other production, *Mandala*, was only partly successful, but as an attempt to combine Japanese and European traditions, it was at least unusual, original and interesting — so why schedule it for only two performances?

Where the programming really fell down was in trying to reflect this year's special theme of Italy in general and Naples in particular. Presumably, it was impossible to get the ballet company from the San Carlo Theatre — or did nobody think of trying?

The programme I saw there earlier this year would really have caused some excitement, with two ballets on relevant subjects, Massine's *Puccinella* and a new version of *Paganini*, plus Vasiliy Maximova and Deryavanko as guest stars in Massine's *Gaite Parisienne*.

Failing that, or something equally unfamiliar here, Edinburgh picked Aterballetto: a true choice, even if its standards had not gone seriously downhill since it was last seen in Britain at the Bath Festival a couple of years ago. The new works were woolly and boring, the familiar ones less well performed than before, and the presentation was disgracefully shoddy.

What point is there in doing *Parade* if you leave the Picasso from curtain up, cramp the rest of his designs on the stage at the King's Theatre, and play Satie's music from a poor tape?

Dunlop can at least console himself with the thought that, in dance, nobody is going to praise Fringe offerings above the official programme.

Also the big dance scene in *Nixon in China* must be put on the credit side; not really for Mark Morris's choreography, which is proficient but camp, nor for the dancing, which is nothing to write home about, but because Peter Sellars (who conceived and directed the opera) and his librettist, Alice Goodman, knew exactly what theatrical effects they wanted out of abbreviated, distorted evocation of the heroic revolutionary ballet, *The Red Women's Detachment*.

Incisiveness and daring of that sort are what could redeem Edinburgh's reputation. The choice of France as one of next year's special topics should make it easier to find first-rate dance. For future consideration, major troupes doing work that is original and never seen in Britain include William Forsythe's in Frankfurt and John Neumeier's in Hamburg. And if those are beyond Dunlop's budget, going out to look for talented choreographers and companies before they become famous would win him more goodwill than playing safe.

## ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPICE

MARE ST. LONDON CH 454 (Charity Ref. No. 231323)

Since 1905 we have shared the grief and eased the pain of countless suffering souls. Last year alone 900 found peace with the help of your vital gifts. Most of them died of cancer — but so severely that you would hardly know.

Your concern is as encouraging as your generosity and we thank you for your inspiring trust.

Sister Superior

Alistair Hicks on three shows which challenge or modify the accepted view of the painters involved

## Beneath the surface

## GALLERIES

Sir Sidney Nolan: paintings 1937-87 Royal West of England Academy

Howard Hodgkin Waddington Galleries

Golub, Guston, Polke & Shapiro Saatchi Collection

Nolan has an uneven output. Sir Sidney Nolan OM: paintings 1937-87 (at the Royal West of England Academy in Bristol until October 1) does not hide this. Whilst not rising to the heights of the first Ned Kelly series wall, at the Hayward's recent *Angry Penguins* exhibition, this Bristol show (later touring to Plymouth and Warwick) does give an interesting perspective to Australia's most famous living painter and does not subscribe to the popular view that the late paintings are a sad echo of his former glory.

There is an undercurrent of parody throughout Nolan's work, much of which plays with the European tradition. John Russell wrote that Nolan "had run wild among the possibilities of European art long before he had the opportunity of seeing it at first hand". Since 1950 Nolan has spent considerable time in Europe and continues to run amok, but it has produced some weak work.

He has said that his paintings were like Rousseau in sunlight, but "The Convict and Mrs Fraser" (1964) is but a pastiche of the Frenchman. "The Convict" (1962), however, shows him using the story of Mrs Fraser, who was rescued from the bush by Aborigines and a convict, to most lyrical effect.

"The Australian sunlight isolates objects, disperses them, gives them emphasis, but not equal emphasis," says Nolan and so arrives at a naturally fragmented vision, to which his earlier work was leading. "The Stockman", 1988 is an ideal example. The exhibition may not contain the strongest paintings of each period, but they show his steady direction amidst much experimentation.

The paintings of Howard Hodgkin (at Waddington's until September 17) rarely flaunt their angst and are sometimes dismissed as decorative because of this. They are victims of their own success. The harmonious build-up of a few off repeated forms make them appear self-contained. They are not; they are in desperate search for a viewer.

Hodgkin's titles can raise false expectations. It is possible to squint at "Dinner in Palazzo Albrizzi" to look for the assembled dinner guests, but it will not be a very rewarding exercise. His titles are precise. They tell of the event that originated the painting, but they don't help those who stand demanding, "What does it mean?"

"War and Peace" may evoke the subject matter of Tolstoy's masterpiece, but it does not tell



Naturally fragmented parody: Sir Sidney Nolan's "Self Portrait" (1943), in Ripolin enamel on sacking, from the touring exhibition now in Bath

the reader what he should think about it. Titles like "In Bed in Venice", "Love Letter", "Down in the Valley" and "Haven't we met?" are only starting points, but they certainly give an idea of the sensual offerings.

"Autumn Lake" attracts attention in typical Hodgkin fashion. The large, virulent-looking yellow spots on a green background warn the viewer to stay away, but it inspires the same fascination as warpaint, a sickly child or particularly hostile lizard. The simple trick of spilling the blue lake out on to the lower edge continues the process and the eye is invited into the centre of the picture. Hodgkin pays a similar respect to his public as a high Renaissance painter. He does not attempt to take the castle by storm.

Hodgkin often works most successfully on a small scale. "Love Letter" may make a bold

declaration, may contain a glimpse of passion in a dark enclosed world, but it is an intimate message. At about twice the size, "In Bed in Venice" gains an awkwardness. The figures on the bed have not dissolved totally into one sublime whole. The crude geometrical form of a body saves this from being an attempt at the sublime.

Unlike Hodgkin's exhibition, the present showing of Leon Golub, Philip Guston, Sigmar Polke and Joe Shapiro (at the Saatchi Gallery until October 1) does not lend itself to wholesale enjoyment, but its generous display of three painters who have played highly public transitional roles in the international art world of the last 30 years gives it an academic importance.

After being one of the heroes of

Abstract Expressionism, in his figurative work of the Seventies, Guston aroused outraged cries of desertion. The naked violence of Golub's mercenaries may very well have been in tune with film and newspaper reportage of the Sixties and Seventies, but they took time to be accepted in the art world.

In contrast, Sigmar Polke has been one of the great questioners of the direction of European art. "The Copyist", for instance, is a delightful pastiche of the figurative revival. A scribe sits head down writing away above an idyllic old town, but it is only a bare sketch over a rough application of cracking lacquer. Sadly, Polke does not always make such good use of his doubts and wry sense of humour.

Some of Guston's paintings, like "Painter in Bed" (1973) and "The Magnet" (1975) look clumsy, as

though rebuilding painting was like putting Humpty Dumpty back together again. There is an element of truth in this, but it has little to do with the abstract/figurative divide. Guston was attempting to make a similar, simple language before the Second World War, before he ever became an abstract painter.

He shows how dangerous it is to judge artists merely by their context and times. His roots, for instance, go right back to the Renaissance. "Friend - To MF", which is a portrait of his friend, the composer Morton Feldman, might not seem to have much to do with his idol, Piero della Francesca. It denies the much-strengthened mastery of perspective; or does it? Guston is reminding us of the need to reappraise the roots of painting as well as responding to the last picture made by the most contemporary painter.



Seaside pranks of Mozart's beached beauties: Janis Kelly, Marie Angel and Christine Botes (left to right)

through and keenly attuned to her music. Its apotheosis, in Angel's beautifully phrased, guilt-ridden "Per pietà" hovers on one of the work's crucial, emotional pivots. With Angel, the cast, except for

Niall Archer's musically Fernando, is unchanged from its 1986 premiere: Christine Botes's Dorabella and Geoffrey Doherty's Guglielmo vocally and dramatically make a fine double act, Janis

Kelly's hard-bitten Despina is fleetingly sung, and Tom McDonnell's wounded, embittered Alfonso as sharply observed as ever.

Hilary Finch

## Unorthodox fun

## OPERA

Così fan tutte/Opera Factory Queen Elizabeth Hall

Don Alfonso is busy building his sand castles again: the Opera Factory's *Così fan tutte* is back. It is certainly one of the most entertaining entertainments on the South Bank, and, with Paul Daniel conducting the London Sinfonietta, often one of the most musically astute.

Whether it is *Così* or not depends very much on what you think *Così* should be; and only a fool or a god would be dogmatic about that.

It is not the place to look for the happy ending which Mozart's own scores seems pretty plainly to suggest. David Freeman's production progresses from knock-about merriment to pitch black comedy: there is precious little "bella

calma" for these six characters, each one deeply lacerated by the games people play.

But if Freeman bears irony in Mozart's finale, there is little in the production as a whole to bear it out. The first act, with its seaside pranks and its hilariously tortured physical tangles, plays at the extreme of broad humour: the second borders on tragedy.

There is not a trace of ambiguity, not a shadow in the bright Mediterranean sun to shift the perspective for a moment.

To this extent, the production is self-limiting. But, if subtlety, ambivalence, true wit — all that one habitually associates with *Così* — are missing, there are dramatic strengths and insights here which remain just as powerful this time round.

Freeman's characteristic obsession with physicality and body language works marvels for ensemble: rarely is it so taut, so vigorous. His investigation, with Marie Angel, of the character and motivation of a deeply disturbed Fiordiligi, too, is potently carried

season, while the rest of the building is renovated and re-modelled. Built on the space between the back wall and the safety curtain around an acting area which cannot be much more than 12 feet square, and with seating platforms climbing steeply on all four sides, it provides the kind of arena where practically all the actors have to do is turn up. Well, perhaps a bit more than that; there is certainly no hiding place for poor work.

Ibsen's drama of a domestic hell of deceit and dishonesty, with oneself as much as with others, lends itself nicely to the new conditions. Ellida (the eponymous lady) has

made a marriage of convenience to the respectable Doctor Wangen. But her former betrothed, whom she has betrayed, returns and then challenges her to run away with him.

The passion is tightly controlled by social convention; there can be an ocean of sorrow in a single glance.

Doctor Wangen's daughter, Bolette, from a previous marriage, decides to marry her old tutor for what, by her step-mother's lights, would be all the wrong reasons. But, for her, it is the only likely escape route from the sleepy resort town in northern Norway, and the fact that she exercises her freedom

of choice in taking it, makes the mismatch somehow less disagreeable.

Tom Cairns directs and designs this production with a minimum of fuss and a designer's eye for detail: right down to the roll-top herring on the breakfast tray. The only drawback is that, with the exception of Claran Hinds — a brooding presence as the jilted lover — and Emma Lewis as a viper of a younger daughter, unloved and now unlovable, it all comes close to being too polite and restrained for it to feel as if any of it mattered very much.

Robert Dawson Scott

## Discreetly desperate lady who has nowhere to hide

## THEATRE

The Lady from the Sea Citizens', Glasgow

There has always been something magically theatrical, in the best sense, about the Citizens' slightly tatty red and gold auditorium. But it is nothing compared to the focused intensity of the studio theatre they have built for themselves for this autumn

## TELEVISION

## Business as usual

"At least there won't be any girls in it", went one sorry line unapologetically in *Sorry!* (BBC1) — back for yet another series — as that Mrs Lumsden (Barbara Lott) was prompted by the sight of her little Timothy (Ronnie Corbett) reading a biography of Oscar Wilde, ignorantly to malign that much-maligned married man.

Otherwise, it was business as usual, as yet another lame family situation comedy went through its paces, occasionally with a little friskiness to its step, but mostly with only too predictably laboured tread. And, just in case we were in any doubt that BBC1 this autumn were, as they had promised us, leading with laughter, *Sorry!* was followed by a new lame family situation comedy *No Frills*, which also made fun of a domineering, difficult mother.

There were some laughs as Kathy Staff slipped out of Nora Batty's stockings to play the widowed Northern battleaxe, Molly, come to live in London with her divorced lecturer daughter, Kate (Belinda Sinclair) and her trouble-some teenage granddaughter, Sissie (Katherine Schlesinger). The writer, Janey Preger and the authors of *Sorry!* are quite capable of humour, but both programmes, after momentarily dabbling with the unusual, retreated depressingly into their format.

Coming after a week-end which saw *Allo Allo!* (BBC1) go thrilly through its kitsch motions like an ageing, arthritic domination-madame, the talented Russ Abbott forced to sabotage his fat Mommy sketch to make it funny, and the great Dave Allen reduced to making faring jokes on *Aspel & Company* (ITV), the decline in television humour seemed confirmed. Happily, *Def 2* (BBC2) opened its Animation Week with some hilarious cartoon clips, in particular from the works of that great American one-eyed animator, Tex Avery, in a fascinating documentary by John Needham.

Avery was certainly not one to retreat into tried formats. With brilliant invention he continued to push his art to its extremes. Even beyond them, when the characters ran past the sign "Technicolor Ends Here" into black and white.

Since he had the consideration to aim his cartoons over the heads of kids to their parents, there were plenty of girls, such as Red Hot Riding Hood, and even a lizard that did a striptease with her skin.

Andrew Hislop

## PROMENADE CONCERT

## For love of love

BBC SO/Henze, Albert Hall/Radio 3

Hans Werner Henze's love affair with love continues unabated with his *Sieben Liebeslieder* for cello and orchestra, completed in 1985 but unheard in this country before last night's Prom.

The work displays two more preoccupations, however. The influence of baroque and earlier music is manifest in its form, a dance suite, and in the inclusion of a movement which fantasizes on a piece from the 16th-century Fitzwilliam Virginal Book. It also displays a penchant for enigma, evident in Henze's earlier reluctance to divulge the exact source of inspiration behind his marvellous Seventh Symphony of 1984.

This time he tells us tantalizingly that behind the seven movements of *Liebeslieder* lie seven English poems "of various dates, spiritual types, and verse-forms whose internal structure I have analysed and translated into music". And if, as seems likely, the poems affected the spirit as well as the structure of the music, Henze chose wisely, for the movements differed widely in their character.

Alexander Baillie, broad of sound and unfailingly confident in projection, was the perfect choice as soloist, relishing the emotional cadences of the otherwise lively third piece, skitting joyfully over Henze's embellishments upon the Fitzwilliam work in the second piece, and alluringly combining with the solo piano in "Sonnet". The BBC Symphony Orchestra seemed equally strongly motivated, doubtlessly something to do with the composer's own purposeful conducting.

They, and he, were equally accomplished in the UK premiere of selected scenes and arias from Henze's arrangement of Monteverdi's *Il ritorno d'Ulisse in patria*. Henze's orchestration removes some of the responsibility that the original composer placed on the vocal line, but as a homage to an earlier age the work is both sincere and individual. Fine singing from Kathleen Kuhlmann (Penelope), Fiona Kimm (Erica), Thomas Allen (Ulysses), Anna Murray (Minnerva) and Alejandro Ramirez (Telemachus).

Stephen Pettitt



## FASHION by Liz Smith

## New generation, vintage style



The Burberry look is inspiring designers everywhere. Now the company is wooing young converts with a new line

However fickle and materialistic the fashion business must seem, fundamental values of quality and tradition hold their own. While London's liveliest design names face uncertain futures catering for overstimulated tastes, British fashion is confidently represented abroad by our tartans and twin sets, classic hacking jackets and punched brogues, packaged by firms with impeccable pedigrees such as Daks, Jaeger, Aquascutum, Burberry or Dunhill.

The most admired British classic, however, and the item in our sartorial heritage lusted-after as much on the Rue Royale as on Madison Avenue, is Burberry's most famous product, the traditional trench coat. Even the Japanese have succeeded in getting their tongues around the name with enough ease to keep 200 Burberry outlets busy, boosting the company's annual turnover in Japan alone to £62 million.

Lately Burberry has watched international designers such as Ralph Lauren transform its traditional sporting style of riding jacket and cavalry twills into high fashion. It noted the expansion of Hackett from one small shop selling second-hand crusty classics (notably vintage Burberrys) into a

chain of traditional outfitters. It has not failed to observe the new craving for a calmer style. Designers everywhere — Armani in Milan, Gaultier in Paris, even London's Vivienne Westwood — are celebrating the dandy look this season.

The response has been swift. If traditional cloth and classic detailing is in demand with a new generation, Burberry is out to woo them and show that it can provide the look better and in more authentic style than anyone else. A new line of Burberry classics-to-be is launched next week, priced 20-30 per cent lower than the basic range. To sell the new collection, the company has invoked the name of its white-bearded founder, the Basingstoke draper who established his gaberdine coat manufacturing company in 1856, Thomas Burberry.

The only glimpse of the signature fawn, red and black checks that usually mark out a Burberry product is a discreet check ribbon border around the new label on which is scrawled Thomas Burberry's signature.

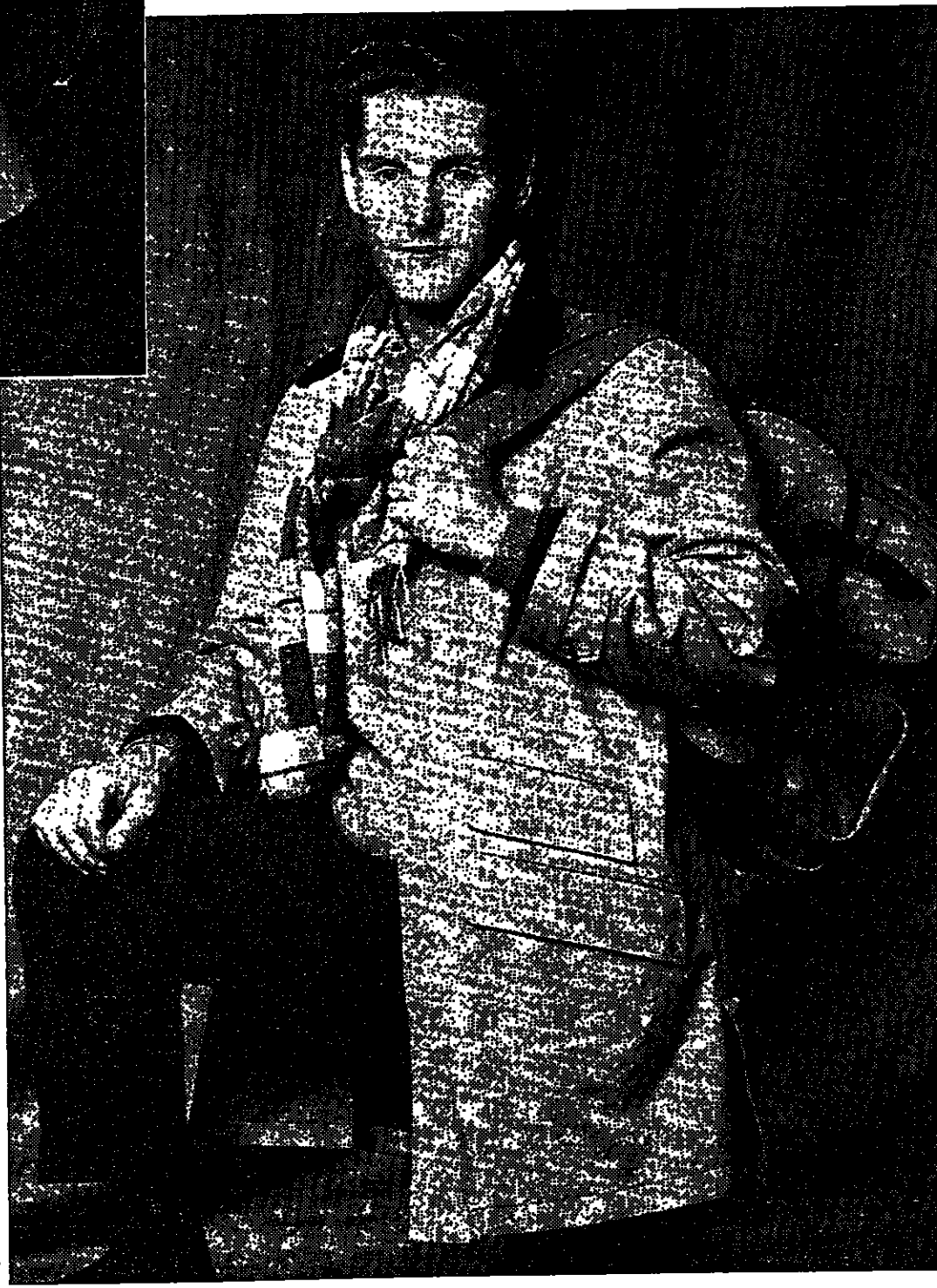
Ken Lazarus, Burberry's design director, and his team of 11 have enjoyed injecting a new informality into the range. Without introducing any detail that might risk displacing the world's affection for original Burberry styling,

he has merely embroidered its history a bit. A simple raglan sleeved loose coat for men or women is lined in dark flannel. A waistcoat has a Tattersall check lining and a traditional striped silk back. There is a new short swaggy-back raincoat for women that flashes a dark plaid lining inside. Cuffs unzip or unbutton to roll back and reveal the contrast linings. Stone, navy, bottle, rust, burgundy, smoke-grey and purple are the basic Thomas Burberry colours, to be used from season to season so a matching wardrobe of classics can be created.

For both men and women there are generously scaled shirts in needlecord and chambray, elephant cord trousers and slim skirts, Bedford cord figure-hugging riding pants. In spite of generous details like horn toggles on a parka and leather buttons on twin sets, prices are reasonable.

"We have never been arrogant about our success and realize we must move forward," Lazarus says. "By reworking the Burberry classics in the past few seasons we saw that we had created for ourselves a younger market for a more informal and less expensive line."

The Thomas Burberry collection will be at 165 Regent Street, London W1 from September 13 and in Edinburgh later this year.



Above left: Short fawn trenchcoat in peach-skin textured (emerised) cotton with tartan lining and zip-up cuffs, £170; gold loden waistcoat, £42; tobacco brown cotton shirt, £38; stretch jodhpurs, £90; all Thomas Burberry, 165 Regent Street. Brown suede long gloves, £38.50. Dents for Windsmoor at major department stores. Riding crop, £35, Risky B, 44 Church Street, London NW8. Silvery twisted hoop earrings, £23.95, Harvey Nichols, London SW1.

Above centre: Hooded drawstring parka jacket in khaki elephant corduroy with quilted satin lining, £180; matching skirt, £39; mulberry cabled sweater, £39; all Thomas Burberry, 165 Regent Street, W1. Paisley wool square scarf, £29.95, Selfridges, London W1. Argyle socks, £5.50, Fenwick, 63 New Bond Street, London W1; branches of Hobbs; branches of John Lewis. Laced ankle boots, £55, Pied à Terre Basics, Zone at Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, London SW1; 23 Dukes Lane, Brighton.

Above: Norfolk jacket in stone coloured, waterproofed cotton lined in dark green satin, £120; bottle green corduroy straight skirt, £50; chambray shirt with button collar, £39; all from Thomas Burberry, 165 Regent Street, W1. Printed paisley bag with tan leather trim, £39; Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1. Leather gloves, £23.95, Dents, Selfridges, W1; branches of Owen Owen. Brown felt riding bowler, £48, Just Natural by Viv Knowland, The Hat Shop, 9 Geese Court, St Christopher's Place, London W1. 58 Neal Street, London WC2.

Left: Short classic beige raincoat in emerised cotton with navy collar and lining, £130; brown cuffed brushed cotton trousers, £55; all Thomas Burberry, 165 Regent Street, W1. Tartan scarf, £29.50, Scotch House, Regent Street, London W1. Canvas fishing bag, £155, J & M Davidson, Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1.

Photographs by CLIVE ABBOWSMITH. Hair by John Birchall for Edmonds, 40 Beauchamp Place, London SW3. Make-up by Roxanne New.

## PEOPLE

## Fake jewels that can make a woman look a cut above the rest



All that glitters: Charlotte Lewis, left, and Jerry Hall bedecked in the star-quality jewellery by Butler & Wilson

The impact that the Little Black Dress acquires given a ton of mock pearls or a dazzling pin is a fashion lesson learnt early in every woman's career and the graphic punch added by a stone-studded cuff or collar of gilt to the simplest sweater is lost on few of us.

Any remaining doubts that fake jewels score over precious gems time and again for sheer fashion presence and flight of fancy are about to be dispelled with the publication this week of a history of costume jewellery by Vivienne Becker, which coincides with an exhibition of Fabulous Fakes at Cobra & Bellamy's tiny jewel box of a shop in London's Sloane Street.

Think of any outstandingly chic woman this century and you will note a recurring style — simple clothes dressed up and made personal with a collection of authoritative jewels. Coco Chanel was photographed by Cecil Beaton in a jersey top and skirt, seven strands of pearls and crystal

slung around her from throat to waist, a deep cuff of mock ivory at each wrist embedded with richly-jewelled Maltese crosses. The legendary Diana Vreeland, who ruled New York society with her fashion dictates in *Harper's Bazaar* and *Vogue* over four decades, lived in a uniform of black cashmere turtleneck and well-cut trousers. Her fabulous collection

of fake "rocks" by Kenneth J. Lane, Jean Schlumberger, Saint Laurent, Chanel or Trifari, sold recently at Sotheby's for just under \$180,000 (£107,000).

In *Fabulous Fakes*, Becker digs back to the glass and gilt metal beads of the Etruscans, and treats 20th-century per-spex and snazzy bangles or the cogs, nuts and bolts of contemporary "kitchen sink" jewels with as much respect as the much-valued fine paste pieces of the 18th century. She draws parallels between the development of fake gems to the shifts in class structure across the centuries. "It is all to do with the rise of the middle classes as well as changing technical skills," she says.

Veronica Manzoni and Tania Hunter, whose research into modern costume jewellery from the Twenties through to the Seventies has made their tiny Sloane Street shop a treasure chest for collectors of fine costume jewellery, have called in Paul Dyson, recently appointed display manager at Harrods, to design an exhibition covering the jewels recorded and illustrated in the book.

© Fabulous Fakes, by Vivienne Becker (Grafton, £17.95) is published September 8. The exhibition is at Cobra & Bellamy, 149 Sloane Street, SW1, from Thursday to September 29.



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## TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear  
and Jane Rackham

## BBC1

- 6.00 Cee-fax AM. News headlines, weather, travel and sports.
- 6.40 Leon Enrol in Ho Forgo To Remember (b/w). 6.55 Weather.
- 7.00 Breakfast Time with Sally Jones and John Stapleton. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 7.55 and 8.25; weather at 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27. Plus reports from Kirsty Wark at the Trades Union Conference in Bournemouth, 8.55 Regional news and weather.
- 9.00 News and weather followed by Geoffrey Smith's World of Flowers. (b/w). 9.30 Model World. BBC Symphonies-Schutzmann explores free flight model aircraft (r).
- 10.00 News and weather followed by The Fighting Devil Dogs (b/w). Episode nine of the 12-part classic adventure serial starring Herman Erik 10.25 Children's BBC presented by Simon Parkin beginning with Play School, presented by Mike Armit and Sheshel Gibeby (r). 10.50 The Pershires (r). 10.55 Five to Eleven. A reading by Nicole Pagett.
- 11.00 News and weather followed by Arthur Negus Enjoys. In the company of David Bates, Arthur Negus visits Fife Place, a Georgian mansion in the Sussex Downs (r). (Cee-fax).
- 11.30 Cook With Clare. Clare Connolly prepares a vegetarian dish: Bill MacMillan demonstrates a floral arrangement; and Paul Clark recommends wines (first shown on BBC Northern Ireland).
- 12.00 News and weather followed by Dallas (r). (Cee-fax) 12.50 Cartoon 12.55 Regional news and weather.
- 1.00 Nine O'Clock News with Michael Buerk. Weather. 1.30 Neighbours. Charlene is unhappy with caravan living.
- 1.50 Film: Deadly Encounter (1982) starring Larry Hagman and Susan Anspach. A made-for-television adventure about a veteran helicopter pilot who helps an old friend who is on the run from gangsters. Directed by William A. Graham 3.25 Go For It! Family health series (r).
- 3.50 Tolly 4.05 Heathcliff and Co. Cartoons (r). 4.30 Racing Against Time. A Newsworld special, presented by John Craven, in which 10 young people report from three continents on some of the projects funded by Sport Aid donations.
- 4.55 Andy's World's On. Andy Crane previews new children's programmes 5.00 Newsworld 5.55 Gentle Ben. Adventures of a boy with a pet bear. (Cee-fax) 5.55 Neighbours (r).
- 6.00 Six O'Clock News with Nicholas Witchell and Andrew Harvey. Weather 6.35 London Plus.
- 7.00 Telly Addicts presented by Noel Edmonds. The Mairwaring family from Swansea meet the Pearsons in a city.
- 7.30 EastEnders. Donna's mischief-making sets Sharon and Michelle at odds. (Cee-fax).
- 8.00 Double First. (Cee-fax) (see Choice).
- 9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Michael Buerk and Andrew Harvey. Regional news and weather.
- 9.30 Film: Witness (1985) starring Harrison Ford, Kelly McGillis and Alexander Godunov. Drama about a Philadelphia policeman assigned to protect a mother who is a member of the Amish community whose child witnesses a brutal murder while on a rare visit to a city. Directed by Peter Weir. (Cee-fax).
- 11.30 When I Get to Heaven. Mountaineer Chris Bonington talks to Bishop Richard Holloway about what is his idea of life after death.
- 11.55 Weather.

## BBC2

- 6.55 Open University: An Exam For All Reasons. Ends at 7.20. 9.00 Cee-fax.
- 9.30 Trades Union Congress 1988. The second morning's debates includes the one on the future of the National Health Service.
- 12.55 See Hear! (r). 1.20 Gran (r). 1.25 Philomena (r). 1.35 Cee-fax.
- 2.00 News and weather followed by Wild Flower. The Rosemary Willoughby (r). (Cee-fax).
- 2.10 Trades Union Congress 1988 continues with a speech by Neil Kinnock. Includes news and weather at 3.00 and 3.50.
- 5.00 Casanova's World from Norton St Philip, near Bath (r).
- 5.30 Film: Calling Bulldog Drummond (1951, b/w) starring Walter Pidgeon and Margaret Leighton. Drummond is persuaded to come out of retirement in order to help Scotland Yard solve a series of daring robberies. Directed by Victor Saville.
- 6.50 Def II Animation Week. Tonight's edition includes clips from the Beatles' Yellow Submarine.
- 8.00 Floyd on Britain and Ireland. Keith Floyd learns how to make potato bread and enters the Dish of Ulster cookery competition. (Cee-fax).
- 8.30 Brass Tacks: Out of Order. Garry Norkin investigates the official of the Police Complaints Authority.
- 9.00 Red Dwarf. Episode one of a new six-part comedy series set in space, three million years from earth. Starring Craig Charles. (Cee-fax).
- 9.30 Frederick Ashton: A Master Class. This tribute to the late choreographer includes film of him rehearsing Antoinette Sibley and Anthony Dowell (r).
- 10.20 ScreenPlay: Firsts: The Riveter, by John Kerr. The story of a troubled Glaswegian who leaves the city with his son to find a new life on the Western Isles.
- 10.55 Newsnight 11.40 Weather.
- 11.45 Championship Darts. Second round action in the Unipart British Professional championship from Redcar Bowl.
- 12.10 Open University: Structural Power (2). Ends at 12.40.

## ITV/LONDON

- 6.00 TV-am begins with The Morning Programme introduced by Richard Keys; 7.00 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Mike Morris. After Newsday's autumn fashions with Merril Thomas.
- 9.25 Thames news and weather 9.30 Rumors. The same show presented by Richard Madeley 10.00 Rainbow. Learning with the help of puppets 10.20 News headlines 10.25 Thames news and weather.
- 10.30 Film: The Corsican Brothers (1944) starring Trevor Eve and Geoffrey Hunsley. A made-for-television drama about Alexandre Dumas's tale of feuding families in early 19th-century Corsica. Directed by Ian Sherriff. 12.30 The Sullivan. Drama serial about an Australian family during the 1940s.
- 1.00 News at One with Jon Snow 1.20 Thames news and weather 1.30 Snooker. Fifth round action in the Fidelity Unit Trusts International presented by Tony Francis from Trentham Gardens, Stoke-on-Trent.
- 3.25 Thames news and weather 3.30 The Young Doctors. Medical drama serial set in a large Australian city hospital.
- 4.00 Tickle on the Tum. Village tales for children 4.10 Tube Kids. Cartoon series with the voices of George Cole and Dennis Waterman 4.30 The Saturday Show. The first of a new series presented by Matthew Corbett 4.45 Count Duckula. A new animated adventure series.
- 5.10 Swallowtail. A cartoon series about a butterfly in the region of central Europe at the time of a threatening Third World War. With Veronique Jannot. Directed by Pierre Granier-Elie.
- 5.45 News with Alastair Stewart 6.00 Thames news followed by Crimestoppers.
- 6.25 Help. A new series begins with news of the British Council of Organisations of Disabled People.
- 6.25 Film: For the Love of Benji (1977) starring Reese Powell. Adventure yarn, set in Greece, as seen through the eyes of an engaging canine. With Bridget Armstrong and Patsy Garrett. Directed by Joe Camp.
- 8.00 The Bill. Officers from Sun Hill police station investigate the abandonment of a new-born baby found in the rubbish chute of a block of flats; and a spate of thefts from churches. (Cee-fax).
- 8.30 Wheel of Fortune. General knowledge game show presented by Nicky Campbell and Angela Elshette.
- 9.00 The Black Museum. (see Choice).
- 10.00 News at Ten with Alastair Burnet and Sandy Galt 10.30 Thames News and weather 10.35 First Tuesday: The Bofors Affair. Olivia O'Lary presents a documentary about illicit gun-running involving neutral Sweden's armaments manufacturers and dealers.
- 11.35 Snooker. Further fifth round action in the Fidelity Unit Trusts International, from Trentham Gardens, Stoke-on-Trent.
- 12.30am Magnus. The Hawaii-based private investigator is hired to protect the person who is the key in a multi-million dollar treasure hunt.
- 1.30 For the Honour of Their Country. Japan's Olympic athletes past and present.
- 2.00 News headlines followed by The Greatest Trick (1978) starring Alain Delon. Drama about a Parisian surgeon, deserted by his wife, who finds solace working in a flying medical service in Africa.
- 4.00 News headlines followed by Superstars of Wrestling 5.00 ITN Morning News. Ends at 6.00.

## CHANNEL 4

- 12.00 Just 4 Fun (r). 12.30 Business. (b/w).
- 1.00 Sesame Street. Pre-school learning series.
- 2.00 Film: Odette (1950, b/w) starring Anna Neagle. Second World War drama, based on fact, about the life of a Frenchwoman working for the Resistance. Directed by Herbert Wilcox.
- 4.10 Film: Three Little Bears (1935, b/w) starring the Three Bears. Comedy, while searching for gold, balls, are mistaken for hunters for bears. Directed by Del Lord.
- 4.30 Fifteen-to-One. General knowledge game.
- 5.00 American Football. Highlights of the weekend's games and yesterday's match between the New York Giants and the Washington Redskins.
- 6.00 The Cee Show. Domestic comedy series starring Bill Cosby and, tonight, Dizzy Gillespie.
- 6.30 Space on Earth. The first of a series of six programmes about architecture filmed in Britain, France and the United States (r). (Oracle).
- 7.00 Channel 4 News with Trevor McDonald and Sue Carpenter.
- 8.00 The Stars. A new six-part series presented by Heather Couper. (Oracle).
- 8.30 Moneyplay. This week's edition includes Brough Scott talking about investing money in horse racing.
- 9.00 Film: Hud (1963, b/w) starring Paul Newman, Patricia Neal and Melvyn Douglas. Contemporary Western drama about the clash between a self-made cattle baron and his hunting-seeking, womanizing son. Directed by Martin Ritt.
- 11.05 Film: Medical. Comedy series satirizing the tabloid press (r).
- 11.35 After Image. Among those appearing this evening are Compagnie Chopinot, Dagmar Kny and Great Indian Dancers.
- 12.05am Running Late. Sports discussion series. Among the guests is sports minister, Colin Moynihan.
- 2.00 Major League Baseball 1988. Los Angeles Dodgers at the New York Mets. Ends at 3.00.

## Fast food, slow laughs



Fallen here: Michael Williams as the scholar with a bright future reduced to working in a hamburger bar, with (left to right) Holly Aird, Jennifer Hilary and Ann Bell (BBC1, 8.00pm).

## TELEVISION CHOICE

Admirers of the comedy writing team John Esmonde and Bob Larbey may find their latest offering, *Double First* (BBC1, 8.00pm), something of a puzzle. This is not just because it strays out of the familiar Esmonde-Larbey world of mild suburban angst as depicted in *The Good Life* and *Ever Decreasing Circles* nor that it fails to star Richard Briers. What is more disconcerting is that although it is billed as a comedy, and directed by the BBC's Head of Comedy, Gareth Gwenlan, there is not very much to laugh about. Perhaps that is why there is no studio audience. The central situation of a once brilliant Oxford scholar, novelist and diplomat having sunk to cooking hamburgers in a fast food restaurant may be rich in comic possibilities, but Esmonde and Larbey choose not to treat it that way. As played by Michael Williams, the fallen hero is pathetic and rather sad.

Recognized by two sisters (Ann Bell and Jennifer Hilary) who were with him at Oxford, he accepts their invitation to leave his shabby little world and stay in their grand country house. This sets up tensions with both the teenage daughter of the household and the next-door neighbour, who feels that his close friendship with the sisters is being put out of joint. And all the while the enigma remains: why has this man of such talent and promise ended up grilling hamburgers? And why, when the sisters get him back on his feet and behind a typewriter again, does he spurn their kindness and squander his time at the race-track? At the end of this hour-long opener (to be followed by a series of half-hour episodes) the incident at Caracas in 1966 that led to his

Peter Waymark

## How not to get ahead

## RADIO CHOICE

The gruesome fact that *Musica Fies* (Radio 4, 3.00pm) is set in the storage department of a museum where the grisly exhibits include the head of an Italian anarchist, bobbing about in a bottle of formaldehyde, might deter the faint-hearted from tuning in to Third Ear Collection (Radio 3, 7.05pm). The truth is, however, that there is nothing even remotely forensic about the Radio 3 offering. It is merely an interview with Bridget Riley, the notable abstract painter. Keith Goodall's play *Museum Piece*, despite its setting, is not as stomach-churning as you might imagine; otherwise, what would it be doing sheltering under such a chirpy umbrella title as *Tuesday Follies*? It is, in fact, a black comedy about a bullying boss (Ron Moody) and his assistant (John Blakely) whose clums-



Bullying boss: Ron Moody in a black comedy (R4, 3.00pm).

ness in the face of constant persecution earns him the warning that history is full of mysterious disappearances — "look at the Ostrgothi". As in all the best tales of domination, this work eventually turns, but not before he has indicated his new-found confidence by taunting the disembodied head with questions like: "What happens if you get an itch?"

Peter Davalle



The uncompromising Hnd: Paul Newman (C4, 9.00pm).

**BBC1** WALSLEY 6.30pm-7.00 News Today 11.55-12.00 News and weather 9.00am-10.00am News and weather 10.00am-10.30am News and weather 10.30am-10.55am News and weather 10.55am-11.00am News and weather 11.00am-11.30am News and weather 11.30am-11.55am News and weather 11.55am-12.00am News and weather 12.00am-12.30am News and weather 12.30am-12.55am News and weather 12.55am-1.00am News and weather 1.00am-1.30am News and weather 1.30am-1.55am News and weather 1.55am-2.00am News and weather 2.00am-2.30am News and weather 2.30am-2.55am News and weather 2.55am-3.00am News and weather 3.00am-3.30am News and weather 3.30am-3.55am News and weather 3.55am-4.00am News and weather 4.00am-4.30am News and weather 4.30am-4.55am News and weather 4.55am-5.00am News and weather 5.00am-5.30am News and weather 5.30am-5.55am News and weather 5.55am-6.00am News and weather 6.00am-6.30am News and weather 6.30am-6.55am News and weather 6.55am-7.00am News and weather 7.00am-7.30am News and weather 7.30am-7.55am 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MARKETS	THE POUND
FT 30 Share 1420.5 (+14.6)	US dollar 1.6855 (+0.0030)
FT-SE 100 1764.5 (+17.6)	W German mark 3.1265 (-0.0035)
USM (Datastream) 158.39 (+1.41)	Trade-weighted 75.5 (+0.3)

Executive Editor  
David Brewerton

## SIB accord with foreign regulators

The Securities and Investments Board has reached agreements with eight overseas regulatory bodies, giving them jurisdiction over foreign bank and securities firms in Britain.

The agreements cover Reserve Bank of Australia, Central Bank of Ireland, France's Commission Bancaire, Netherlands Bank, the Canadian Superintendent of Financial Institutions, Swiss Banking Commission, Sydney Futures Exchange and the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

Fortcoming memoranda of understanding will enable around 150 financial services companies to proceed from interim to full authorization.

## BS Plc trades

British Steel Plc began trading yesterday, succeeding the British Steel Corporation in readiness for privatization. BSC's property, rights and liabilities have been inherited by the new company. Sir Robert Scholey, the BSC chairman, and his directors, will all hold the same posts at the Plc.

## Caird to buy

Caird Group, the waste management group, is planning to purchase Technosafe, a chemical waste treatment company located near Birmingham, for £3.5 million.

## STOCK MARKETS

New York	Dow Jones	2054.59 (+52.28)
Tokyo	Nikkei Average	27341.58 (-146.67)
Hong Kong		
	Hang Seng	2508.19 (+58.21)
Amsterdam	Gen	264.8 (+3.7)
Sydney	AO	1571.5 (+24.7)
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	1476.4 (+23.4)
Brussels		
	General	4895.2 (+35.9)
	Paribas	3501.0 (+10.5)
	Zurich	567.2 (+3.5)
London		
	FT-A All-Share	915.69 (+8.95)
	FT-100	1000.63 (+10.45)
	FT-Gold Mines	186.9 (+1.5)
	FT-Fixed Interest	95.67 (+0.05)
	FT-Govt Secs	86.58 (+0.3)
Recent issues		Page 22
Closing prices		Page 24

## MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES	
Standard Chart	484.4p (+12.2p)
G Oliver	485p (+10p)
Cositan	280.5p (+4p)
S Miller	204.4p (+17p)
Taylor Woodrow	587.5p (+17p)
Wolstenholme Plink	495p (+11p)
Fil Fyffes	129.5p (+11p)
Wholesaler	467p (+10p)
AC	430p (+17p)
Pearson	718.5p (+12.5p)
Landals	348p (+14p)
Tech	280.5p (+4p)
Glaxo	969.5p (+14p)
DRG	452.5p (+14p)
Yale & Valor	432.5p (+13p)
Stanchey	462p (+12p)
Lambert Horwath	130p (+12p)
FALLS	
Independent	455p (-20p)
Barrow Rand	322.5p (-15p)
Merrivale Moore	390p (-10p)
Closing prices	
Bargains	1366

## INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base	12%
3-month interbank	12.5-12.7%
3-month eligible bills	11.5-11.7%
buying rate	
US Prime Rate	10%
Federal Funds	8.5%
3-month Treasury bills	7.20-7.19%
30-year bonds	10.5-10.7%

## CURRENCIES

London	New York
\$: £1.6855	\$: £1.6855
DM: £1.265	DM: £1.265
SwF: £1.5565	SwF: £1.5565
FF: £1.2965	FF: £1.2965
Yen: £1.35	Yen: £1.35
Index: 75.5	Index: 75.5
ECU: £0.68297	SDR: £0.77093

## GOLD

London Fixing	
AM \$427.00 pm \$427.40	
close \$427.50-428.00 (\$253.50-254.00)	
New York	
Comex \$428.00-429.50	

## NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Oct)	\$13.95 bbl (\$14.05)
Dubai	Friday's close

## STOCK WATCH

0898 141 141

Market news on Stock-watch yesterday included: Haynes Publishing Group (01702) up only 5p despite a 36 per cent profits increase; merchant banks were unsettled by results from Kleinwort Benson (01014), which fell 13p, and Schroders was 5p off, the oil sector was buoyant as Enterprise (02546) climbed 8p ahead of interims.

Recent additions include: Lowndes Venture allotment letters 03414; Marubeni Corp 077231.

Calls charged 5p for 8 seconds peak, 12 seconds off peak including VAT.

## French appeal against Panel ruling

# Pernod takes fight for IDG to court

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

Pernod-Ricard, the French drinks group, took a series of legal steps yesterday to try to gain control of Irish Distillers Group with a bid of Ir450p a share, even though Grand Metropolitan's subsidiary, GC&C Brands, bid Ir525p a share for the Irish whiskey monopoly on Sunday.

Pernod has appealed against a ruling by the Takeover Panel executive on Sunday afternoon which allowed GrandMet to raise its offer from Ir400p, which had been declared final unless a competitive offer was made. A full meeting of the Takeover Panel will hear the appeal today.

Pernod also took out an injunction against IDG's largest shareholder, the Dublin-based food group FI-Fyffes, early yesterday, preventing it from selling its 20 per cent stake or pledging it to GrandMet before a court hearing tomorrow.

Irish Distillers shares were suspended on the stock ex-

change from the opening of business at the company's request, because of the uncertainty over the GrandMet bid and the Dublin court hearing. The suspension has the effect of preventing GrandMet from buying shares in the market to add to its 7 per cent holding.

In the court, Pernod will

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seek to enforce a verbal commitment made by FI-Fyffes on Saturday to accept its offer. Mr Neil McCann, chairman of FI-Fyffes, never signed the commitment, however, because the unexpected higher offer from GrandMet was announced just before the intended signing meeting on Sunday afternoon.

A signed commitment to the Pernod bid by Irish Life, which owns 9.7 per cent of IDG, is also contingent on the outcome of the court case.

A statement from Irish Distillers also said that Per-

nod-Ricard had irrevocable commitments from holders of a further 17 per cent of IDG shares, including the board's 2.6 per cent. Together with the 5 per cent Pernod already owns, this would give the French group control if it can enforce the claimed agreement with FI-Fyffes.

The IDG board continues to approve the Pernod bid but will reconsider after the court case.

The commitments were made on Saturday and Sunday after Pernod said it would make its Ir450p bid only if it had the signed approval of the IDG board and irrevocable commitments on a majority of IDG shares in advance.

Irish Distillers said that it agreed only on the understanding that the alternative was the Ir400p bid from GrandMet, because GrandMet could not raise its offer unless there was a rival bid.

The Panel explained the ruling of its executive in a

statement yesterday. It said that after Pernod-Ricard confirmed on Sunday that it was seeking commitments from a majority in advance to a bid, "the Panel executive ruled that the circumstances amounted to a competing offer" and GrandMet was entitled to increase its offer.

GrandMet had volunteered to make a final bid (in the absence of a counter offer) straight away, in order to obtain Panel permission on August 18 to extend the bid of its subsidiary, GC&C Brands, after the timetable of the original GC&C bid was disrupted by rulings of the European Commission against an earlier cartel offer for IDG.

Mr Antony Beever, director-general of the Panel, said an artificial shut-out bid by Pernod "would have been contrary to the intention behind the permission which the Panel gave to GC&C Brands to increase its final offer in the event of an offer from a competing third party".

## TIMETABLE OF A BUSY WEEKEND IN DUBLIN

Friday am Pernod-Ricard and Irish Distillers confirm they are holding talks that may or may not lead to an offer.

Friday pm GrandMet announces it will raise its Ir400p per share offer substantially if Pernod bids.

Saturday Pernod-Ricard agrees deal with IDG at Ir450p. IDG later says it only agreed because this was only way to move bid above Ir400p.

Sunday am Pernod openly declares it will only bid if it has 51 per cent commitments in advance. Pernod and IDG canvass leading shareholders to commit themselves. Final meeting arranged for 4pm with FI-Fyffes and Irish Life to sign commitment.

Sunday 3.50pm Takeover Panel Executive agrees that Pernod action amounts to a competitive situation,

freeing GrandMet to raise its bid further.

Sunday 3.55pm GrandMet makes new bid of Ir525p.

Monday 2am Pernod obtains injunction until Wednesday, restraining FI-Fyffes from selling or agreeing to GrandMet bid and seeking to enforce unwritten commitment.

Monday 8am Irish Distillers shares suspended. Panel statement reveals that Pernod has appealed to full Panel against Executive ruling on GrandMet new bid. Hearing to be held Tuesday.

Monday 1pm Irish Distillers issues statement supporting Ir450p Pernod offer and claiming Pernod controls 50 per cent. Statement reveals that Irish Life commitment depends on that of FI-Fyffes.

## Retail sales up 2.4% in July but credit growth slows down

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Retail sales were exceptionally strong in July - when Britain's trade dropped into record deficit - but consumer credit growth eased back, new official figures show.

The revised retail sales data show a 2.4 per cent jump in July, compared with a provisionally estimated 2 per cent increase. Retail sales volume was 6.9 per cent up on a year earlier.

Sales were at record levels for all types of retail business, with the biggest increase over the latest three months - 4 per cent - by firms selling household goods. This would fit in with the strong picture for imports of consumer durables

over the summer. Officials at the Department of Trade and Industry said that sales volume in the May-July period was 7 per cent up on a year earlier. For the first seven months of the year, the value of sales was 10 per cent up on the corresponding period last year.

Credit growth eased back in July, after record increases in June, with a sharp downturn in the amount of borrowing on bank credit cards.

At the end of July the amount of credit outstanding was £25.39 billion, up by £31.3 million on the month, compared with the £438 million June increase. Even so, in the

latest three-month period there was a record £11.2 billion rise in credit outstanding.

Gross advances by finance houses, other specialist credit institutions, building societies, retailers and on bank credit cards were £3.36 billion in July, compared with £3.68 billion in June.

Credit appears certain to grow strongly again in August. There was a big increase in loans to motor dealers for stock funding in July, but a fall in loans for car purchase. A strong increase in borrowing for car purchase is certain to feature in the August data.

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## Ferranti tries to disconnect CT2 rivals

By Robert Matthews, Technology Correspondent

Ferranti, the electronics company, has called for British Telecom, Mercury and Racal to be frozen out of a new cordless telephone service likely to start next year. It claims BT would exercise its power to stop the service from becoming a rival to its own cellular telephone network.

The new service, CT2, will feature pocket telephones costing far less than cellular telephones. They will enable calls to be made near public places to anywhere in the world.

Ferranti has spent £10 million on developing the handset and other technology for the system, and is applying to the Department of Trade and Industry for a licence to begin operation. The company says that BT, Mercury and Racal must not be granted licences because they have a vested interest in existing telecommunications technology and would try to stifle the growth of CT2.

All three of the companies Ferranti wants frozen out reject the claim that they want to stifle CT2's growth. BT said yesterday that it developed the CT2 concept and BT engineers had played a key role in creating technical standards for the system. The two systems were not competitive because cellular telephones allowed calls to be received as well as made, while CT2 only permitted calls to be made from near base-stations.

The Department of Trade and Industry said its decision would be based on recommendations made by Ofel.

## Oil falls on US-Saudi clash

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The biggest customer of the world - Aramco and Saudi Arabia respectively - yesterday led a new outbreak of indecision in the world oil markets, which resulted in prices dropping and predictions of even lower prices to come.

The price of North Sea crude fell below the \$14-a-barrel level and prices for Opec crudes dropped closer to \$13.

Aramco - the US consortium of oil companies which operates the Saudi oilfield and is its biggest customer for the crude produced - wants lower prices. The Saudi Government, however, is demanding payment at the August and July levels.

Free market prices on the spot markets in London, New York and Singapore are lower



Key figure: Dr Subroto may call an emergency Opec meeting in the expectation that any Saudi cut in prices will have to be followed by cuts from other Opec countries.

Dr Subroto, the Opec general secretary and former Indonesian oil minister, is attempting to force Opec back

to the conference table to accept new price and quota agreements, bringing Iraq and Iran into line. Opec is not due to meet until November 21 in Vienna, but Dr Subroto is considering calling an emergency meeting earlier.

## Lonrho tipped for Krupp stake

By Colin Narborough

The European expansion of Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland's Lonrho group began to look serious yesterday, with a report that he has been talking to Iran about buying a large chunk of Krupp, formerly one of West Germany's leading arms suppliers.

Under the Shah, when Tehran had money to spare, Iran bought a 25.01 per cent shareholding in Krupp, based in Essen and one of West Germany's leading industrial groups, plus 50 per cent of its publicly listed steel arm, Krupp Stahl.

City analysts put a price of about £75 million on the stake in the parent company alone.

Years of war against Iraq have changed Iran's fortunes and the country may be forced to dispose of overseas assets to help finance reconstruction of the limping economy.

According to Der Spiegel, a West German news magazine, Mr Rowland met an Iranian representative in Frank-

furt on August 18, and was offered Tehran's Krupp holdings.

Mr Paul Spicer, a Lonrho director, declined to comment on the reports, beyond saying the company "would never dabble in steel," and underlined that Lonrho did not want to fuel speculation.

But he pointed out that Lonrho had visited Iran last year to make its mark with Tehran before the peace it had considered inevitable in the Gulf.

Lonrho's strategic plans identify the need for capacity to undertake important construction projects, exactly the kind of business that rebuilding war-torn Iran would provide. Parts of Krupp would fit the bill well.

Herr Berthold Beitz, Krupp's supervisory board chairman, issued a statement saying he knew nothing of Iran's intentions to dispose of its stake, and noted that the trust which controls Krupp would have first refusal anyway.

But one of the leading West German banks involved in discussions about the

Iranian holdings confirmed that talks had taken place.

A spokesman for Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale said his managing board chairman, Herr Friedel Neuber, had had a single session with Mr Mohamed-Medhi Navab-Motlagh, representing the Iranian government.

Details of prices and the timing of a possible deal, which would involve a consortium of banks keen to have Krupp become a publicly quoted company, were, however, not mentioned. Another round of talks was agreed, but no date has yet been set.

Herr Beitz also said he was unaware of any flotation plans, though the idea has haunted the West German business world for years.

Lonrho is no stranger to West Germany, or indeed to Krupp. Last year it took a 50 per cent holding in Krupp's trading subsidiary to form Krupp Lonrho, company with an annual turnover of about DM4 billion (£1.28 billion).



Just the cup of tea: Paul Judge, the chairman, yesterday (Photograph: Peter Trievnor)

## Premier Brands tasty £9.6m hors-d'oeuvre for flotation

By Carol Ferguson

Premier Brands, the former food and beverage division of Cadbury Schweppes with brands ranging from Typhoo Tea and Cadbury's Bournvita to Chivers marmalade and Smash instant mashed potato, revealed a one-third jump in pre-tax profits to £9.6 million at the interim stage.

The group, which was subject to a £97 million management buyout in May 1986, is now planning a Stock Market listing next year with an estimated price tag of about £210 million.

Mr Paul Judge, the company's chairman, said the listing would take place in either the spring or the autumn, depending on profits and the state of the market.

In the first 18 months since the buyout, Mr Judge said that margins had risen from 2 per cent to 8 per cent, and had risen again in the latest half year to 8.1 per cent.

Turnover, helped by ac-

quisitions, rose 22 per cent to £165 million in the half year. Excluding purchases, the increase was 12 per cent. Since the buyout, Premier Brands has made no less than 10 additions for a total of £60 million. Five of these were in the latest half year.

Premier Brands has also spent heavily in promoting its brands, especially two new brands, One Cup, a tea-bag designed for tea made in the cup, and Chocolate Break, a water mixable instant chocolate drink.

By the end of 1988, we will have spent £10 million on each of these brands over three years to establish them as new products", Mr Judge said.

He said the company was now into the development phase with its acquisitions. Premier Brands now claims to be the biggest tea-bagger in

Europe after two of this year's acquisitions, Jersey Trading Corporation and Ludwig Schwarz.

The purchase of the London Herb and Spice Company gives it a foothold in the herbal tea market. "Herbal teas are a £6 million market in this country, of which the London Herb and Spice company has a two-third's market share. But it is a growing market - in Germany and France, herbal teas comprise 50 per cent of the market - and in this country, individuals are experimenting with different teas," Mr Judge said.

The company has also acquired the world rights to the Allinson brand name for biscuits and cereals. Associated British Foods makes Allinson's bread. "We make 3 million Cadbury's chocolate fingers a day, and this gives us an entry into the non-chocolate area, with health connotations," he said.

## IF YOU VALUE YOUR FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE, YOU'LL VALUE OURS.

Your business is advancing in a healthy way. But growth also brings its own problems. Especially those of cash flow.

Where do you find the extra cash to finance your success without surrendering some (or all) of your independence? Factoring would provide an ideal solution. But wouldn't that increase your commitment to your own or another of the high street banks?

Not necessarily. H&H is the one major factoring company in the UK which is totally independent of any of the clearing banks.

TURN YOUR INVOICES INTO IMMEDIATE CASH  
H&H has specialised in factoring since 1964 and

offers a full range of services. All of them provide you with an immediate injection of up to 80% of the value of your sales invoices.

The company is run by an experienced team of managers who keep close contact with their clients and provide a personal, friendly service.

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# Persimmon profits advance 175% to £13m at half time

By Colin Campbell

Persimmon, the fast-growing York housebuilder, yesterday reported a 175 per cent jump in interim pre-tax profits to £13.2 million for the six months ended June. The company is still positive about prospects, despite interest rate worries for investors.

Mr Duncan Davidson, the chairman of Persimmon, says the sales targets for the 1988 financial year have already been achieved, and even though the selling prices of houses may begin to level off soon, the company's margins should be maintained.

The group is doubling its interim dividend from 0.75p to 1.50p a share, and indicates that there should be a final dividend of at least 3p a share when year-end results are announced. This would make an annual payment of at least

4.5p, compared with the 2.25p paid last year.

In April, Persimmon raised £17 million via a one-for-five rights issue at 140p a share. The funds have largely been applied to reducing the gearing level, which has dropped from 53 per cent at last balance sheet date to around the 20 per cent level.

The land bank, at 9,000 units, is sufficient for four years at the present rate of development. In addition, the group holds or has an option over a further 800 acres of land for development, Mr Davidson said.

Persimmon, through its 14 regional offices, covers a diverse geographical network of Britain. The group does not, per se, operate in London although it does have a development project near the



Davidson: good prospects

Dartford Tunnel where first sales in the £50,000 to £80,000 region are due shortly.

While there have been suggestions that land and house prices may soon start to level off, Persimmon believes there are still some pockets in Britain where prices have lagged behind.

Earlier purchases of land by

the group should thus stand Persimmon in good stead, Mr Davidson said.

The number of housing units completed in the first half of the year was 1,042. A pre-tax margin on sales of 23 per cent was achieved on these.

Mr Davidson said it was the group's aim to improve its margins further and to strive for a progressive increase in net earnings.

The Persimmon shares yesterday rose from 151p to 158p as analysts now expect the group to comfortably exceed the profits forecast made at the time of the rights issue in April.

The City also expects the number of units completed to rise from the 1,714 achieved in 1987 to more than 2,000 this year, and possibly reach 2,500 in 1989.

Tempos, page 22

## DPP reads report on PCW affair

The Director of Public Prosecutions is studying a report on the PCW affair, in which about £80 million of Lloyd's of London members' money went missing.

The report has been prepared by the City of London police which has been investigating PCW for six years. The Serious Fraud Office, which has also been looking into PCW, declined to make any comment yesterday.

The main question under consideration by the DPP is whether charges should be brought against the two main protagonists in the PCW affair, Mr Peter Cameron-Webb and Mr Peter Dixon.

Both men are now believed to be living in the US.

## Haynes rise

Haynes Publishing Group, a publisher and distributor of car and motor cycle manuals, increased pre-tax profits by 36 per cent to £2.56 million in the year ended May 30. Earnings per share rose from 23p to 32p. The company declared a final dividend of 10p, making 17p, against 14p.

## Kenyon deals

Kenyon Securities, the funeral group, has bought four more funeral directors — three of them in Northern Ireland — for £1.12 million. The fourth is in north London.

## Horne's buy

Robert Horne Group, Britain's biggest independent paper merchant, is buying Harris Pencils, an office products business, based in St Albans, Hertfordshire, for up to £2.75 million in cash.

## Office stake

London & Metropolitan, a property group, is paying more than £1 million for a further stake in Edinburgh's office market. It is paying £500,000 for a 3,000 sq ft building in Walker Street and is buying 3,600 sq ft of office space in Rutland Square for £575,000.

## Anchor tenant

Debenhams is to become the anchor tenant for Leicester's 500,000 sq ft Shires shopping centre which is to be built on an eight-acre freehold site. It will take 150,000 sq ft. The centre will command a value of £125 million, according to Imry Merchant Developers.

## Zettors' fear

The postal strike could have "a serious effect" on the results of Zettors Group, the pools operator, if it continues, Mr Paul Zetter, the chairman, told the annual meeting.

## COMMENT

# Why the Panel cannot swallow Pernod tactic

The battle for control of Irish Distillers — and with it the Irish whiskey industry — has the aura of bid contests in Britain a generation ago, before the rights of shareholders counted for anything in the manoeuvrings of the industrial establishment. It is salutary, in the bid-littered run-up to 1992, to note things are still done this way in the rest of the European Economic Community.

That atmosphere was originally set by the cartel of the Irish subsidiaries of Allied-Lyons, Grand Metropolitan and Guinness that came together to bid for IDG through GC&C Brands. The industrial logic of splitting up the sleepy monopoly to create competitive brands was impeccable. Undoing the series of mergers and takeovers that originally put IDG to sleep would undoubtedly boost an industry that operates at only a fraction of its potential employment and worldwide sales. While Scotch bestirred the globe, Irish whiskey is still mainly sold in Ireland.

But the consortium's bid price — Ir315p compared with GrandMet's latest Ir325p — tells the other side of the story. There was not intended to be much competition for the shares.

Mr Peter Sutherland, the European Commissioner for Competition, scotched that. But the consequences of that episode provided the conditions for the farcical happenings of the past four days.

GrandMet was naturally desperate to be allowed to continue the GC&C bid under its sole direction on a timetable extended to allow for the Brussels delay, rather than face the possibility of having to wait a year for a new bid. To clinch its case — approved by the Takeover Panel on August 18 — it offered to go to a final bid (unless there were a counterbid) thus satisfying the Panel that IDG would not be under a prolonged siege.

Pernod-Ricard is a giant of the drinks business with sales of £1.2 billion, but is not in the same financial league as GrandMet, which turns over £5.3 billion and hopes to convert Inter-Continental Hotels into cash. But it had two jokers to play.

The GrandMet bid envisaged splitting the whiskey brands up, which earned the implacable opposition of Richard Burrows and his IDG board. If Pernod offered to keep the cosy monopoly together, it was a French friend against the British invader.

The finality of GrandMet's bid also offered the prospect of tying up control of Irish Distillers without resorting to the bid auction that would clearly be to the advantage of IDG's shareholders. The tactic of pressurizing big shareholders to commit themselves in advance to a Ir450p a share offer, or be offered no alternative to GrandMet's Ir400p, almost worked. The Panel executive ruled against the tactic just as Pernod was about to sign up Fil-Fyffes.

The IDG board, which failed to

persuade the Panel to scupper GrandMet's original bid extension, naturally feels the City establishment is not on its side. But the Panel executive was correct in interpreting Rule 32 of the Code. Pernod's private offers to a majority of IDG shareholders were certainly what the Code calls a "competitive situation" that would meet the conditions for GrandMet to set aside its final offer. In any case, the situation would meet the "wholly exceptional circumstances" in which the Panel might allow a higher offer anyway.

The position of the Irish Distillers board is equally extraordinary. Having, by its own explanation, only agreed to recommend Pernod's offer because it thought GrandMet could not raise its bid, it now feels committed to Pernod's offer. The phrasing is, however, crucial. Pernod's bid is the only way in which "the integrity of the company" could have been protected.

It seems inconceivable that the full Panel will overturn the plainly correct decision of its officers. It is also unlikely that the Irish government will rule against job-creating competition. That will surely leave the fate of IDG in the hands of an Irish judge.

## In calmer waters

The City is displaying all the symptoms of fever. Bursts of panic, garbled mutterings and high temperature are interspersed with calm, even mild euphoria. Yesterday, clearly, was one of the patient's good days. A strong rise in share prices was accompanied by solid gains for gilts, and a dip back below the 10 per cent long yield level reached at the end of last week. Money market rates came down to a more respectable 12½ per cent, and the pound was steady-to-firm.

So, are we now out of the woods? Is the crisis over? Probably not. We are at that stage when the July trade figures are too far back to have any remaining market effect and the next ones are too far away to worry about. The major figures on inflation and unemployment are not until next week.

The final retail sales figures for July, revised up by 0.6 per cent compared with the provisional data, merely underlined the strength of the economy in that period which, as the official line has it, was well before the full extent of the base rate tightening had taken effect. Against this background, consumer credit growth somewhat surprisingly eased back, with gross advances down to £3.36 billion in July, from £3.68 billion in June.

This may have served only to emphasize that even if higher interest rates succeed in reducing the rate of growth in consumer credit, there will still be plenty of momentum for demand in the economy. The latest Halifax Building Society house price data also show that there is plenty of momentum left in the housing market.

## Zurich in sight of listing

By Our City Staff

Zurich Group, the private property developer attempting to reverse into the USM-quoted Ecobric Holdings, has cleared the last hurdle to a quote with acceptances from the required proportion of Ecobric shareholders.

The group, whose shareholders include Mr Richard Branson's Voyager enterprise, Marler Estates and Mr Andrew Miller, formerly of Benlox Holdings, was forced to extend its reverse takeover for an extra 21 days last month when the necessary shareholders' votes were not forthcoming. The balance will now be acquired compulsorily.

Zurich is placing 1 million new shares on the Unlisted Securities Market, raising about £5 million and keeping 8 per cent of the company in public hands. It aims to expand outside property to create an industrial holding group.

## Printer makes good headway

By Cliff Feltham

Goodhead Group, the contract printer and publisher of free newspapers, lifted pre-tax profits by 82 per cent to £3.5 million for the year to end May. Turnover was up 40 per cent to £49 million.

Mr Colin Rosser, the chairman, who has obtained Stock Exchange permission to promote the shares of the fast-moving group from the Unlisted Securities Market to the main market, says it is becoming harder to find more titles to add to the chain of 22 free newspapers Goodhead already owns.

"Some of the prices owners are asking are much more than we are prepared to pay," he said.

Meanwhile, the company is pressing ahead with plans to publish more magazines. Some analysts are expecting Goodhead to turn in profits approaching £4 million during the current year.

The board is recommending a final dividend of 3p a share, making a total payout for the year of 4.5p, against 3.75p last time.

Acquisitive: Colin Rosser, (Photograph: Peter Trivnor)

## Cautious reaction to Elstree rescue

By Martin Waller

The film world reacted cautiously yesterday to news of a possible rescue of Elstree film studios by the Brent Walker Group as Brent could not confirm that it planned to continue film-making at the site.

Mr George Walker, chairman of the leisure and property group, was unavailable for comment. A spokesman said it was too early to say what Brent Walker and its partner, a consortium of unnamed property interests, were planning.

"There are some potential property assets there, and there is a prime asset in the form of the centre of the UK film industry," he added. With Brent Walker's existing film interests, including the Goldcrest production company and a 28.5 per cent stake in Trilion, the television company, it was unlikely he would "sell this down the river."

Mr David Puttnam, the

producer and a former director of Goldcrest, said he was "very enthusiastic" about any deal which would keep stages open at Elstree, at a time when closure, together with other developments, would cost the British film industry 25 per cent of the available stage space in this country.

"You have to hope. I can't imagine Hertsmere (the local council which has put a preservation order on the site) would be that thrilled at an approach that would involve closing the studio down," he added.

Sir Richard Attenborough, the director, who, with Mr Puttnam, has been involved in the pressure group seeking to keep Elstree open, said he had not been aware of Brent Walker's involvement.

The main priority continued to be preserving the Hertfordshire site as a viable film studio, Sir Richard said.

## Firms 'need early takeover warning'

By Our City Staff

Companies urgently need "shark detectors" to give warning when a hostile takeover is in the offing.

A report by the London Business School calls on share registrars to tap this "huge market" for early-warning systems on takeover bids.

What companies want, says the report, is to be told the minute a would-be predator starts testing the market by buying shares in the target company.

Only a few registrars offer "shark detector" services, and it can be weeks before the alarm is raised.

About 20 banks, fund managers and specialist registration companies dominate the registrar market in the City, accounting for more than 90 per cent of the business of public companies.

Traditionally, they have been content to look after the register of shareholders and

ensure that it is kept up to date.

Now firms want a more sophisticated service, says the report, compiled by Miss Katrina Ellis, a postgraduate student.

She says: "Predators can be detected when large-scale trading has occurred (after a 'dawn raid,' for example), but recent research has shown that in 80 per cent of cases predators will have tested the market well in advance of making a move."

The Stock Exchange automatic registration system due to come into operation at the end of next year will enable registrars to monitor share movements and see more quickly who is buying shares.

Registrars should "arm themselves now with the necessary software" to produce shark-detection services, she says. "A new dawn for registrars is in the offing."

## Zettors' home draw

Carrie Zetter, who is joining the board of Zettors Leisure, the football pools people, as a non-executive director, could find herself in the chairman's seat before she knows it. Her father Paul, aged 65, tells me that he is planning to retire within the next year or two and would, naturally, like to leave one of his two offspring at the helm of the £22.5 million, fully quoted company.

The business was founded by Carrie's grandfather Sydney in 1933 and is still 51 per cent owned by the family. And the prospect of a third Zetter in the chair would, Paul tells me, "Make my father very happy." With his only son Adam a successful underwater photographer in America, all the family's hopes are now pinned on Carrie, aged 30. "We'll see how she does over six months or a year and if she's still interested in the business at the end of that time, you never know..." Carrie has already proved herself to be something of an entrepreneur in her own right. She once ran a small photographic shop, specializing in children's portraits, and is also a qualified pilot — once these days cures her penchant for air travel by organizing and occasionally hosting on flights of private executive jets used by pop stars and business tycoons.

"I've always been interested in the business but this is the first time I've been able to demonstrate it publicly," she says.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Ronson lights a flame

The pressure of an impending court hearing over the Guinness affair has not, it seems, kept Heron boss Gerald Ronson from his usual round of good works. Ronson was among 50 or so leading City and property figures invited to a lunch at the Savoy Hotel yesterday in aid of Britain's

Olympic Appeal, and proposed the vote of thanks to the luncheon's organizer, Nazim Virani, chairman of Control Securities. In a couple of hours the assembled, banded over more than £42,000, of which Virani himself is said to have made a personal contribution of about £25,000.

## Moving on

Citicorp Scrimgeour Vickers has lost still more of its employees to one of its rival firms. Will Martin and Adam Murza have, I hear, just resigned to help Smith New Court launch its new property sales and market-making team. Also joining the new team is David Jones, a research analyst with Morgan

Greafell. The trio will be working alongside existing Smith employee Ian Barrett, a market-maker of some 20 years standing, who had hitherto specialized in food stocks. "When we published our annual report a couple of weeks ago we said that we wanted to press on and expand our market-making to full coverage of all sectors, and the property sector was a gap in that coverage," explains Michael Marks, chief executive of Smith New Court. "They will start in one month."

## Clown under

Some Australians are so bored with the celebrations of their bicentennial, and discussions about links with the Mother Country, that a Melbourne radio station has introduced a daily minute of pomme-bashing, with suggestions provided by listeners. One recent offering was a new definition of yuppies as "Young uncouth pallid parasitic insipid English snobs."

## Deth on the market

The fickle finger of fate almost touched Bill Deth, head of Phillips & Drew Investment Services and one of those departing after the firm's decision to hand over its private client business to Capel-Cure Myers. But not quite. Deth, aged 41, and with P&D for 16 years, had one of the best-known voices in the Square Mile. A popular figure in the days when the Stock Exchange still had an active trading floor, his deep tones are still instantly recognizable down the telephone to anyone who regularly did business through him. Had Deth gone to CCM, like most of his underlings — with the exception of his two deputies, senior dealers St John Burlinson-Rush and Jamie Papirnik — he would have been following in the footsteps of his late father Bernard, once senior partner at Myers & Co, before the merger which created CCM. "It would have been a strange twist of fate," Deth agrees. But as it is he is now looking for a job. "With three daughters still in private education I can't afford to retire yet," he says. But he should not be on the market for long.

Overweight City gets read on. Businessmen are, I am told, queuing up for a slimming treatment being offered by a Bangkok clinic which involves the pressing of lettuce seeds into their ears to kill their appetite. But the clinic warns that the seeds must be replaced regularly, or they could germinate.

Carol Leonard

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## Double-figure gains for indexes

## FRANKFURT

**Wall Street was closed for the Labor Day holiday**

## COMPANY BRIEFS

<b>DAGENHAM MOTORS</b> (Int) Pre-tax: \$1.85 (F1.04) EPS: \$4.5 (2.3) diluted Div: 1.5p (nil)	Turnover 245.25 (£39.68)m. The board is confident the full year will be successful. Growth prospects encouraging.
<b>HANDLEY-WALKER</b> (Int) Pre-tax: £0.58 (£0.35) EPS: 6.3 (4.0)p Div: 1.8p (nil)	Turnover £4.51 (£2.85)m. With sustained orders and good cash flow, the company is in a satisfactory position.
<b>LINREAD</b> (Int) Pre-tax: £1.23 (£1.06)m EPS: 6.68 (6.04)p Div: 1.5 (1.25)p	Turnover £18.72 (£17.13)m. The board believes 1988 will be satisfactory and sees further growth opportunities.
<b>EXECUTEC CLOTHES</b> (Int) Pre-tax: £0.37 (£0.31)m EPS: 5.86 (5.59)p Div: 1.5 (1.25)p	Turnover £3.73 (£3.17)m. The board is confident of another successful year: 1987 EPS and dividend restated.
<b>R&amp;J ENHMET</b> (Int) Ir£ Pre-tax: £0.39 (£0.31)m EPS: 3.14 (2.95)p Div: Nil	Turnover Ir£2.59 (Ir£1.85)m. First Ir£2.25 to be paid for 1988 will be next June. Satis factory outcome expected.

### TRADITIONAL OPTION

First Dealings August 22	Last Dealings September 9	Last Declaration November 24	For Settlement December 5
Call options were taken out on: 5/9/88 Geest, Wilshaw, Tyson, Marley, Ossey, Illingworth Morris, Blacks Leisure, J Finlay, Ward White, Pilkington, GEC, Courtaulds, Rolls Royce, Prudential, Marina, Amstrad, Singer & Friedlander, Helical Bar, Poly Pack, Explaura, Britannia Arrow, British Airways, Oliver Resources.			

## LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

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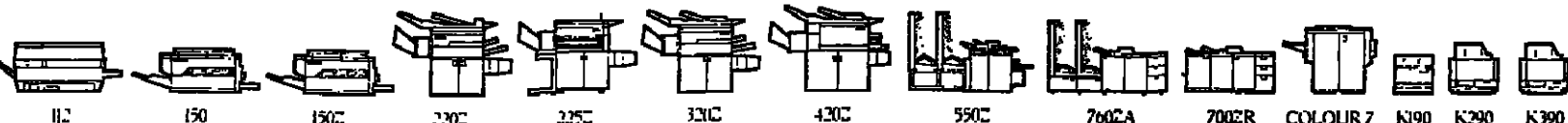
A high-contrast, black and white illustration of a man in profile, facing left. He is wearing a dark, textured hat and a dark jacket. He is smoking a pipe, with smoke visible at the end. The background is dark and textured, with some vertical lines suggesting a wall or a window. The style is reminiscent of a woodcut or a high-contrast photograph.

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## UNLISTED SECURITIES

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## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

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## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

**Sterling index compared with 1975 was up at 75.5 (day's range 75.4-75.5).**

[illegible]

### **DOLLAR SPOT RATES**

and	1.4425-1.4440	Denmark	7.1310-7.1360	Italy	1382.0-1383.0
Singapore	2.0375-2.0390	W Germany	1.8545-1.8555	Belgium (Cont)	38.37-38.50
Malaysia	2.6670-2.6685	Switzerland	1.5610-1.5620	Hong Kong	7.8075-7.8085
Australia	1.2484-1.2500	Netherlands	2.0948-2.0958	Portugal	152.80-153.30
Canada	1.2333-1.2343	France	6.3070-6.3100	Spain	123.38-123.42
Sweden	6.4350-6.4400	Japan	135.67-135.97	Austria	13.05-13.06
Finland	6.8860-6.8910				

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOFFEX and Eriel.

## MONEY MARKETS

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## BULLION

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## NDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

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# TECHNOLOGY

Many personal computer manufacturers are due to show their latest models this month — we take a look at two of the first

## Follow the leader dilemma on IBM

By Geoff Wheelwright

September is traditionally the time personal computer manufacturers show off their latest developments and this year is no exception.

But IBM's continuing attempts to establish a new standard for personal computers with its PS/2 range and charge a licence fee to any other companies wanting to use the technology is causing a few headaches about which way to jump.

First off the stocks is Birmingham-based Apricot Computers which yesterday became the first British company to announce personal computers that will be fully compatible with the PS/2 range.

The new machines — dubbed Qi personal workstations — are among the few to have announced legal use of IBM's Micro Channel Architecture, a heavily patented IBM technology for adding extra circuit boards to personal computers.

According to Apricot's chief executive Roger Foster — who also announced an agreement with IBM to use the MCA technology — his new computers demonstrate that the need



to pay licence fees to IBM does not greatly increase prices.

The Apricot computers will also use a recent chip developed by Intel, the 386SX, that has been heralded as the way to make powerful personal computers cheaper. The range starts at £2,000 for a version with floppy discs and the MCA expansion system.

Apricot's announcement, however, comes during increasing rumours that IBM is preparing to announce a new computer based on the old AT technology after difficulties in establishing the PS/2 range. IBM denies that it has any such plans. Mr Foster said: "Our research shows clearly that corporates are intent on putting MCA into their strategies, though the AT architecture will continue strong growth in small and

medium-sized businesses." Unlike IBM Amstrad will also continue with its AT compatible computers.

Apricot is not the only company with plans to license the IBM technology. Already Olivetti, Tandy, Dell and a number of Taiwanese companies have announced agreements.

The main reason for the drive towards MCA, despite the need to pay IBM a royalty, stems from the fact that anyone selling into the corporate market for personal computers wishes to be seen as "future-proof" — immune to technological changes.

Next Tuesday Amstrad will announce the first fruits of its technology agreement with IBM. The PC 2000 range will include powerful personal computers, including most of the features found in the PS/2 range, but will not use MCA architecture.

Not everyone in the computer industry is rushing to provide machines that have the same features at the PS/2 range. Tandon, for example, last week launched some high-power PCs based on the Intel 386 chip, which start at about £3,000, in the hope of undercutting Compaq, market leader in the sector.



Poel: Has Amstrad done it again?

By William Poel

When Amstrad first pitched into the business-computer market-place with its cheap PCW word processor in August 1985, the pundits all considered this to be real rib-tickling stuff. After all, they had written off as old-fashioned the eight-bit microprocessor it was based on a couple of years earlier, yet here was Amstrad's founder, Alan Sugar, trying to tell them that what the customer wanted was more important than the technology that they were writing about. The nerve of the man.

One City gent promptly phoned his broker from the launch venue, and instructed that all his Amstrad shares should be sold because Mr Sugar had apparently gone mad.

The City, as ever, had utterly underestimated Amstrad. And Mr Sugar, as ever, had ignored the conventional experts and produced what the seat of his pants had told him the market-place wanted.

We in the industry are now bracing ourselves once again as Amstrad is about to announce a new wave of IBM-compatible personal computers next Tuesday that are set to challenge IBM at the very top end of personal computer performance, and at about half the IBM price.

Mr Sugar's admirers will say he's done it again, and though Amstrad's dwindling band of knockers will probably feel obliged to whine about the absence of IBM's latest facilities, in the form of micro-channel architecture, the customers will surely come flocking to buy.

The wonder of it all is that since Amstrad entered the computer fray, their competitors have sat meekly by and watched as it has moved through every sector he has targeted. Amstrad has been able to operate as though it

PERSPECTIVE

## Frankly, the rest are out of step

The evidence that we in the industry are woefully out of touch is quite easy to find. The oft-dashed early expectations of operations such as Prestel are reliable pointers to the fact that what seems like a spiffingly good idea to the industry, can be as enthralling as last week's loaf to the unready public.

The mere fact that any sort of typewriter costing over £300 continues to sell against the backdrop of word-processing and personal computers is sound evidence that the public do not recognize a good thing when it's available. Or maybe they are not being properly informed.

When they choose not to embrace the white heat of the new technology, maybe they know their own limitations better than we do, and have consciously decided to play safe until the children who have learned computing at school filter up into the typing pool. Nevertheless, Mr Ninety-five Per Cent blissfully thinks a 386 is the bus that runs from Waterloo to Penge. He thinks that Lotus and Excel are cars, and that a PC is someone who can tell you the time.

Though he has been the key customer at the selling end, 95 per cent of the suppliers have been targeting five per cent of the market-place.

The essence of this paradox of 1980s life is brought home to me as I reach for my tea, and mustering all the resources of the modern age of micro-electronic and ceramic technology that put men on the moon, the mug plays me the jolly Tetley Teabag tune when it's picked off the table.

I suggest everyone in the information technology should be issued with such a mug, in the interests of keeping our perspective suitably balanced.

© The author is managing director of Paperback Software UK which specializes in software for IBM and compatible personal computers



## Skill crisis in defence

By Darell Ince

The recent publication of a software standard by the Ministry of Defence marks the start of what will be a great upheaval for the British software industry.

The standard, which will apply to safety critical software, insists that in future, contractors for government work develop their systems using formal methods of software development.

A formal method of software development employs mathematics during the whole process of software construction, starting with the specification of what a system is to do and ending with the completed code.

At each stage of the software project — functional specification, design and programming — the system is described by discrete mathematics, the mathematics of exact quantities. The process of transforming from a specification to a design, and from a design to program code, satisfies the design.

The new software defence standard will produce an upheaval because of the massive shortage of staff with formal methods skills.

Mathematical methods of software development have only impinged upon computer science degree syllabuses comparatively recently, and there are many universities and polytechnics that do not teach the subject.

There have been a small number of industrial courses, many of which have been mounted by the research-and-development departments of leading information-technology companies in conjunction with universities.

The courses have been small-scale and have, in some cases, been cancelled through lack of interest.

There is also little industrial experience of using formal methods in a profit-making

context, most of the industrial formal methods projects usually having been funded by the Department of Trade and Industry or the EEC as experiments.

What little commercial use of formal methods that has occurred has taken place within small, innovative companies.

The skills shortage in formal methods of software development is exceptionally serious, given that the new defence standard covers safety critical software — a prime part of the massive defence software sector.

The British information technology industry has never been very good at training — the shortage of formal methods practitioners, which, proportionately, makes the current shortage of staff with general IT skills look minuscule, will provide the biggest test yet.

The process of training staff for formal methods is not just a matter of sending them to a three day seminar in a London hotel.

It means courses of many weeks duration, followed by many months of on-the-job training with continual interaction between staff and a company's trainers.

What is certain is that because of the shortage of staff with the ability to develop software using mathematical methods, and also the comparatively long lead times involved in training, anybody with experience in using formal techniques will be able to command a very high salary indeed.

This is also true for trainers, normally the Cinderellas of the IT industry in salary terms. There will be a huge shortage of educators with the necessary technical skills who also possess the educational skills needed to teach what is a difficult subject.

# If we only made cash registers, local government would still be working by the book.



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Creating value

## Dial a satellite — the new televising plan

A company in Los Angeles is to introduce a satellite-fed TV service in which subscribers can dial a telephone number to have films beamed into their homes. "No more driving down to a video-cassette rental store only to find that they're out of the hot new film you want to see," said Stuart Levin, president of Touchstone Video Network. It hopes to offer the rental service from next spring at between \$25 and \$30 a month.

Subscribers will be able to electronically rent movies that are available on videocassette. Under an agreement with AT&T, subscribers who have a home satellite dish can "dial up the film of their choice any hour of the day or night from the privacy of their own home" Mr Levin said.



## TECHNOLOGY

## Whitehall tops the video league

The government departments are now saving time and money with a series of video-conferencing studios, reports Ken Young

The civil service is now Britain's largest single user of video conferencing, the technology which allows group meetings to take place over a video link-up.

The biggest section using it is the DE group (an amalgamation of the Department of Employment, the Training Commission, the Employment Service) and the Health and Safety Executive.

The group has bought five purpose-built studios and is proposing to extend these to nine. The studios link staff in Sheffield and London.

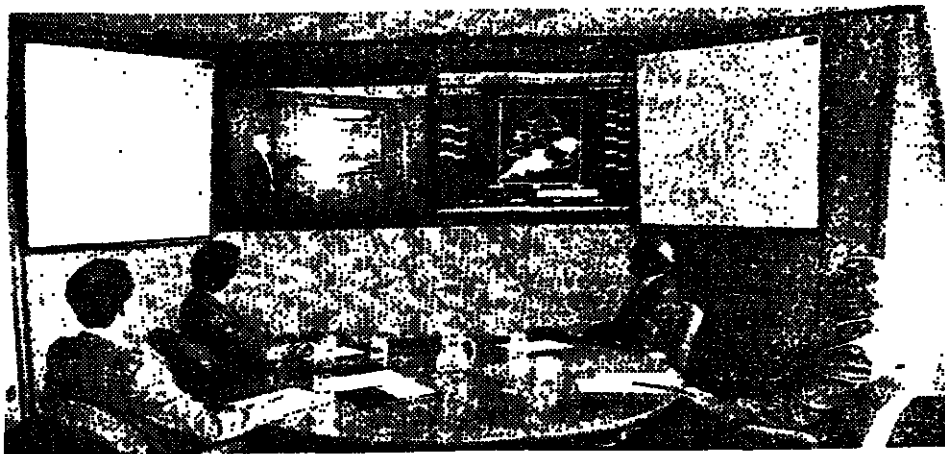
Lord Young, the Industry Secretary, was responsible for the initial development while head of the Manpower Services Commission (now the Training Commission). He called for an inquiry into the use of a video conferencing

link to save time and expense of moving between meetings.

The DE group began using video conferencing in May last year by renting a system from British Telecom. This consists of a cabinet containing two cameras and two screens and a "codec" unit which compresses the video image for transmission down leased lines.

The studios also have two auxiliary cameras; one for documents and the other for information displayed on a whiteboard. A facsimile link is also available.

The network is in use 90 per cent of the time between 8am and 6pm, usually with two link-ups of two studios operating simultaneously. However, travel costs have not declined but proponents argue there are other benefits in terms of increased management effec-



Keeping in touch: the video-conferencing system cuts out wasted travel time for meetings

tiveness and the quicker completion of projects.

The Treasury has granted the cash for the department to buy all studios outright and is considering further funds for the four more.

Each studio costs around £80,000—about twice the cost of hiring the service. The network will be paid off over four years and is expected to last at least five years.

One area for further savings might be to use spare capacity on the Government phone network to link the sites.

The DE group called in Eosys, the information technology consultants to assess the benefits of the service at the beginning of the year. It found that users were particularly keen to use the system and showed little of the resistance usually associated with new technology.

After first use, 67 per cent of

users wanted to use the facility again, this figure rising to 80 per cent after the second.

The majority of the meetings concern policy development, strategy, and planning with around 140 meetings a month and lasting an average 1½ hours.

Emma Bird, an Eosys consultant, says that there is evidence that the network is saving the department money by cutting development time.

## Freelancers must keep up to date

By Pat Sweet

The great advantages of operating as a freelance in the computer business are said to be flexibility over where and when to work plus mercenary considerations—freelancers are very well paid.

A systems programmer, for instance, can earn up to £1,000 a week, while someone with capacity planning experience, currently much in demand, could be getting £1,300. Typical weekly rates for junior programmers run at about £600.

Agencies can help contractors form themselves into limited companies—a fairly complicated move which has some tax advantages—and provide assistance with VAT registration, book keeping and legal and contractual matters.

They can also help with providing insurance cover for when contractors are sick or unable to work, and with pension arrangements. One disadvantage of freelance life is that contract staff are not paid on days they do not turn up for work, for whatever reason.

At the moment technical staff such as network planners and systems programmers are in short supply. But in contrast to the situation of two to three years ago, demand for applications programmers and computer operators is waning.

"The demand for applications programmers is fading away because of the arrival of fourth generation languages (4GLs) and other new technology for writing programs," said Tony Martin who set up the recruitment agency Task Force 10 years ago. "People with 4GL expertise are needed, but Cobol programmers are no longer required."

He says it is important for contractors to keep their expertise up to date, either by trying to move into jobs where they can pick up new skills, or by attending training courses.

"We get requests all the time for five-year-old technology skills. The company's own permanent staff don't want to work with old equipment. But contractors have to be careful—they need the right sort of experience to keep ahead. Otherwise you can be an expert in something today and in high demand, only to find in three to four years time there's no job for you."

It is rare for a contractor to be asked to take up the job of systems analyst, because such a position requires a good knowledge of the company's business. But companies do want staff with knowledge of popular packages, such as Utopia payroll and IDMS and Cullinet software.

And with the average contractor earning somewhere between two and three times as much freelance as he would doing the equivalent job on the staff, more people are considering the lifestyle, at least for a time.

Contract work is also seen as a useful avenue for older computer staff who traditionally find it harder to get permanent jobs once over the age of 45. Companies who worry about the health and pension rights of permanent employees are often happy to hire in experienced people on short-term contracts.

Mr Martin suggests they quickly point out the pitfalls of their existence, such as no paid holiday or sickness and the responsibility of paying their own tax, national insurance and pension.

## The going is easier the second time round



Warwick Bergin: recommendation

So many companies have tried and failed to recruit computer staff with the exact skills that they need, that they are now trying something new and they are succeeding. They are offering to re-train people who already have the basic skills in computing.

Companies are beginning to realize that if people have the basic skills in commercial computing, it is not a difficult exercise to retrain them in particular languages or systems.

This means they can recruit from a far wider field of candidates and the offer of re-training for one of the sought-after skills can be a very good incentive to apply for a job, since it means much greater marketability in the future for the candidate.

There are also benefits for the companies offering retraining—their salary scales remain reasonably intact instead of having to pay over the odds for someone with the correct skills.

According to Warwick Bergin, managing director of the recruitment company Resources International, the

## JOBSCEENE

By Caroline Berman

majority of this type of vacancy are for IBM experience, particularly System 38, and there is also demand for people with knowledge of 4GLs and relational databases.

"We've recommended retraining for a long time, where companies take on less experienced people or people with different experience to beat the skills shortage. The companies attitude has to change."

Sainsbury's, Mothercare, the Midland Bank and National Westminster Bank have all recently adopted this tactic for recruitment.

Frank Smith, application development manager at Mothercare, was looking for programmers with at least one year's Cobol experience to work on IBM mainframes, while Mothercare would pay up to £14,000 and be willing to train applicants who do not have IBM experience.

"We know that IBM people are difficult to find, but the basic skills are similar, regardless of machine background," said Mr Smith.

At Mothercare, most people in the computer department had been recruited through TOPS or MSC courses but in the last 18 months there was a management change and this continuity was lost.

There was a considerable turnover of staff last year, and the company was now very short staffed, so it needed to recruit at all levels.

"This time, we decided to make retraining a feature of our recruitment since we believe people want to work on IBM machines," explained Mr Smith.

"We encourage our clients to retrain where there is a skills shortage," said James Baker, managing director of James Baker Associates. "They usually want someone who has worked on the development of commercial systems—such as accounting or stock control—but no particular language is required."

"Advertising like this brings in a

good response. However, the commercial clients wouldn't want people who have worked in Fortran, on defence contracts, for example."

Mr Baker said he would expect a minimum of 30 responses to an advertisement like this.

The training on offer would vary between companies. In one case two fortnight courses were offered in the first six weeks of joining, with others planned, depending on the individual's requirements.

"Training is relatively easy since they already have a good grounding—they have a good base of experience which they can add to," said Mr Baker.

Skills are in demand across the board. Apart from the IBM, Cobol and CICS skills there is now a need for those with a background in the relatively new areas, such as the language C and Unix. IBM has now launched the AS400 computer, the successor to System 38, and when these are delivered very few people will know how to program them.

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## A midsummer night's dream of space

By Stefan Fatsis

A 22-year-old aerospace engineering student from France sat hunched over architectural drawings of a lunar base module, sketching the future of the final frontier. Richard Fournier's drawings will not stand as monuments to progress in space development. But where they were done just might.

Mr Fournier, of Toulouse, was one of 104 students from 21 countries, including the Soviet Union, who assembled on the campus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this summer in the first session of the International

Space University. The future scientists, engineers, policymakers and astronauts had one thing in common: a dream of a global effort to explore and colonize space. They attended 240 hours of lectures on subjects such as orbital space debris, international space law and problems of bone decalcification in space.

In 1985, Todd Hawley and co-founder Peter Diamandis, both 27, formed the Space Generation Foundation to develop ideas for international space exploration. They raised \$100,000 and came up with ideas, including a university where people from around the

world could learn from space experts.

Since a founding conference at MIT in April 1987, Mr Hawley and Mr Diamandis have raised more than \$1 million from government, private and corporate sources, including \$100,000 from the Soviet Union to enroll a 12-student delegation. About a third of the 350 students and professionals from around the world who applied for this year's course were accepted.

"We are the countries with the highest technology and we must cooperate," said Alexander Prokhorov, 24, a graduate student at the Institute of

Aircraft Technologies in Moscow.

During the nine-week session that ended last month, students tested space-shuttle suits, operated a robot that performed a simulated scavenging of the lunar surface and built and tested small lunar mining vehicles.

The 84 lecturers from 14 countries were drawn from the world's top space organizations, including NASA's jet propulsion laboratory, the European Space Agency, the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization.

The point the university

makes is that with the decline of the American space program since 1986's fatal explosion of the space shuttle Challenger, the future development of space necessarily must be an international venture.

"There's no point in America going to Mars and the Soviet Union going to Mars," said Russell Hannigan, 24, a spacecraft systems engineer with British Aerospace.

The university will remain a summer school until 1992, when the founders hope to institute a five-year degree. Next year's program will be in either France or West Germany.

## EVENTS

■ Comex 88—Mobile Communications, September 13-15, Sandown Park, Surrey (01-778 5656)

■ EPOS/EFTPOS 88, September 13-16, Alexandra Palace, London.

■ Personal Computer Show, September 14-18, Earls Court (01-486 1951)

■ IBM System User Show, September 27-29, Earls Court/Olympia (01-404 4844)

■ Hi-tech Sales & Marketing Recruitment Fair, October 7-8, Novotel, Hammersmith, London

■ Which Fax, October 11-13, Novotel, Hammersmith, (01-262 2886)

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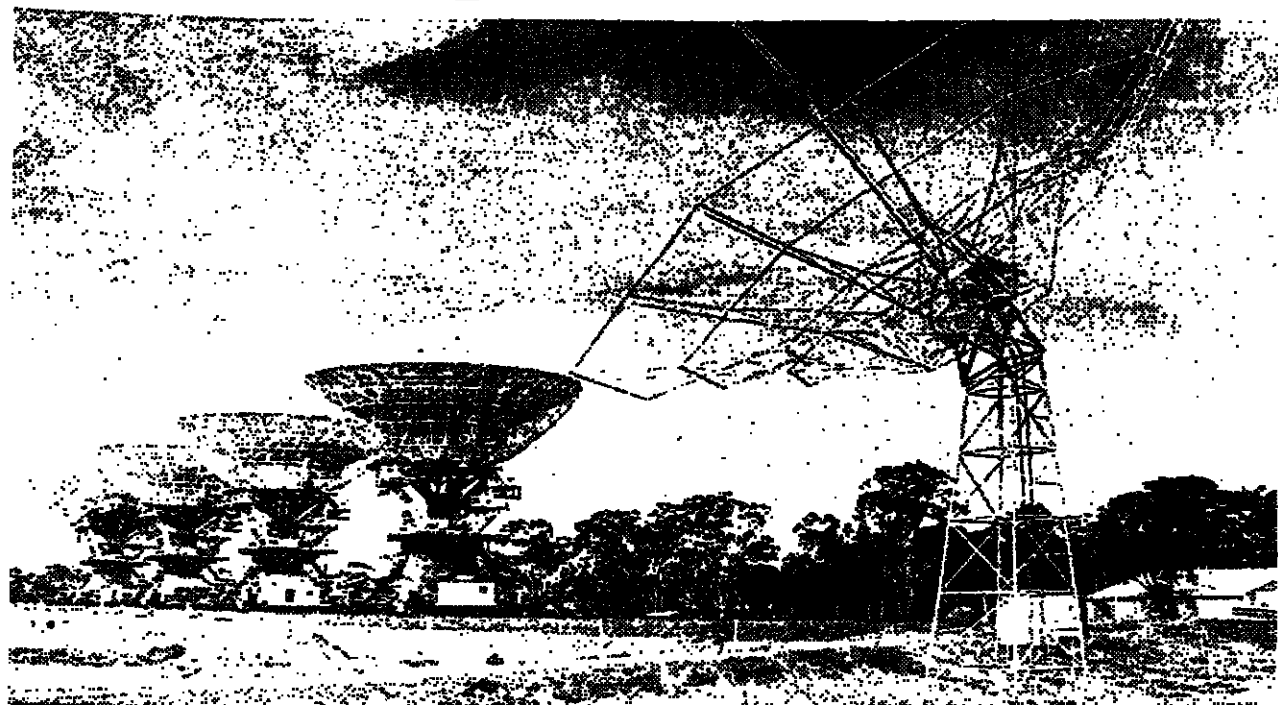
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## TECHNOLOGY

# Looking up for Europe



Many eyes focusing on outer space: antennae of the Australia Telescope at Calgoora, New South Wales

Last Friday saw the opening of the Australia Telescope, an array of eight separate radio dishes in New South Wales which, when linked up with others in Australia will act as a single radio telescope, hundreds of kilometres in diameter.

Built at a cost of about £24 million, it will be used to investigate objects deep in space, and the origin of the mysterious emission of microwaves by clouds of molecules within our own galaxy.

But it is Europe that now looks set to regain its former lead in astronomical technology with the building of the world's largest telescope, aptly named the Very Large Telescope, whose prototype is now being built.

For centuries some of the best minds in science, including Sir Isaac Newton, have struggled to produce improvements in the design of telescopes.

The earliest ones, which used glass lenses, gave fuzzy, discoloured and barely magnified images of distant objects. By using mirrors, rather than lenses, to produce magnified images, many of the problems involved in building very large scientific telescopes were overcome.

Scientists now recognize that the technological limits of using a massive single mirror in telescopes were probably reached about 50 years ago, with the building of the Mount Palomar telescope in California, with its five metre-diameter mirror.

The Russians have built a six metre telescope in the Caucasus mountains, but they have come up against enormous

### Europe is set to regain its old predominance in astronomical technology, says Robert Matthews

difficulties in shaping so large a mirror sufficiently accurately. Even then, the mirror is so massive that it takes days for its behaviour to settle down sufficiently to take advantage of its power.

For the past 10 years, researchers at the ESO have been working on an ingenious alternative - "active optics".

Instead of worrying about grinding down a huge piece of glass to the right shape, a task that took years for the Palomar telescope, active optics allow a much thinner, more manoeuvrable mirror to be used, with its shape controlled by clusters of supports, linked to a computer.

By using an image analyser, the computer can judge how good the image generated by the mirror is, and instruct the supports to alter the mirror's shape accordingly.

Earlier this summer, the ESO team announced that it had successfully built and tested the world's first active optics mirror. This is to be incorporated into the New Technology Telescope (NTT), due for completion next year, which will act as a prototype for the VLT.

The six tonne, 3½ metre NTT mirror was made from Zerodur, a special glass ceramic produced by Schott.

When installed in the telescope, the mirror will rest on 75 moving and three fixed supports, the behaviour of which is changed every 20 seconds or so by a feedback loop linked to the image analyser.

Its designers believe it will give a threefold improvement in image quality compared to mirrors using the old technology.

But the NTT is just the start. The ESO itself is planning to build active optics into the Very Large Telescope (VLT), which will be the world's largest optical telescope when completed in 1998.

The VLT will consist of four separate mirrors, each eight metres across, but just 20 cm thick.

Costing about £130 million, it will have a light-gathering power three times that of Mount Palomar.

The telescope will, however, take active optics one step further than those used in the NTT, to "adaptive" optics.

Techniques now being developed by ESO scientists will enable the VLT's mirror to respond so quickly to distortions that even atmospheric turbulence - which causes the stars to twinkle - will be cancelled out.

The VLT's designers are claiming that its images will be almost as perfect as those expected to come from the Hubble Space Telescope, due to be launched into orbit by the space shuttle next year.

Theoretical studies suggest that the sheer size and accuracy of the VLT will give it a resolving power sufficient to spot humans walking on the moon.

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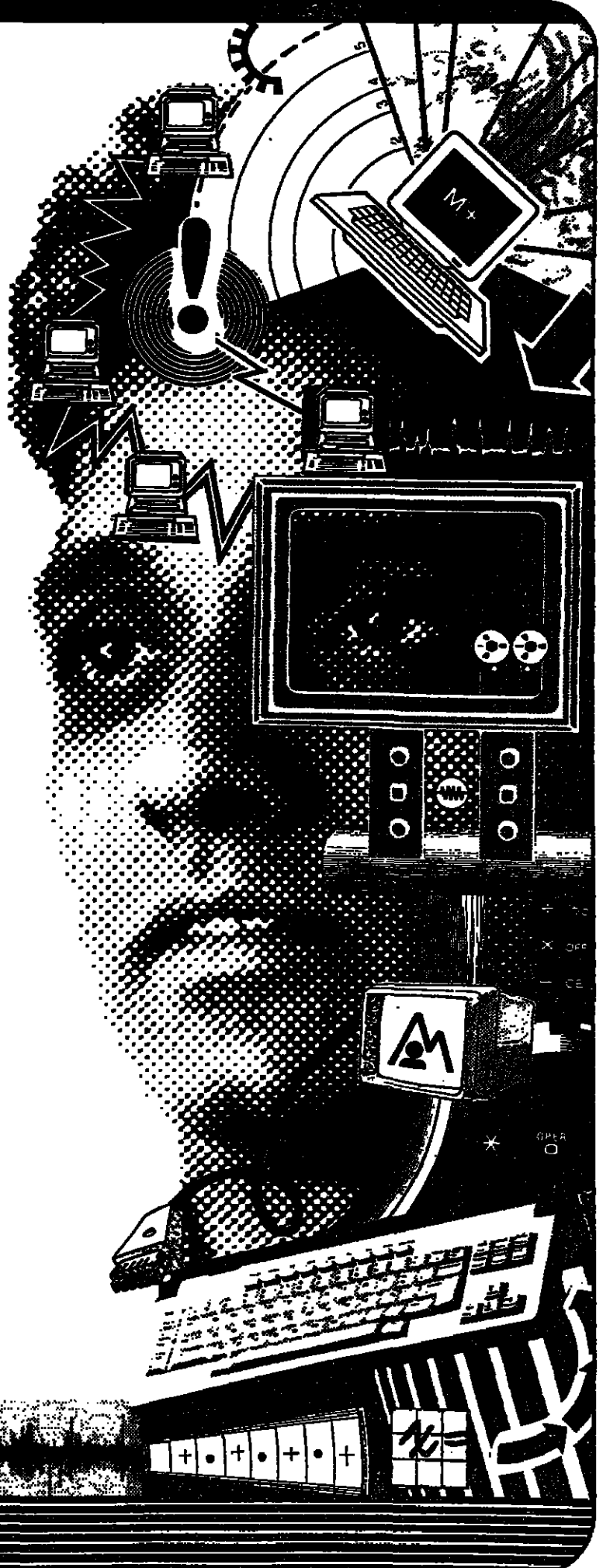
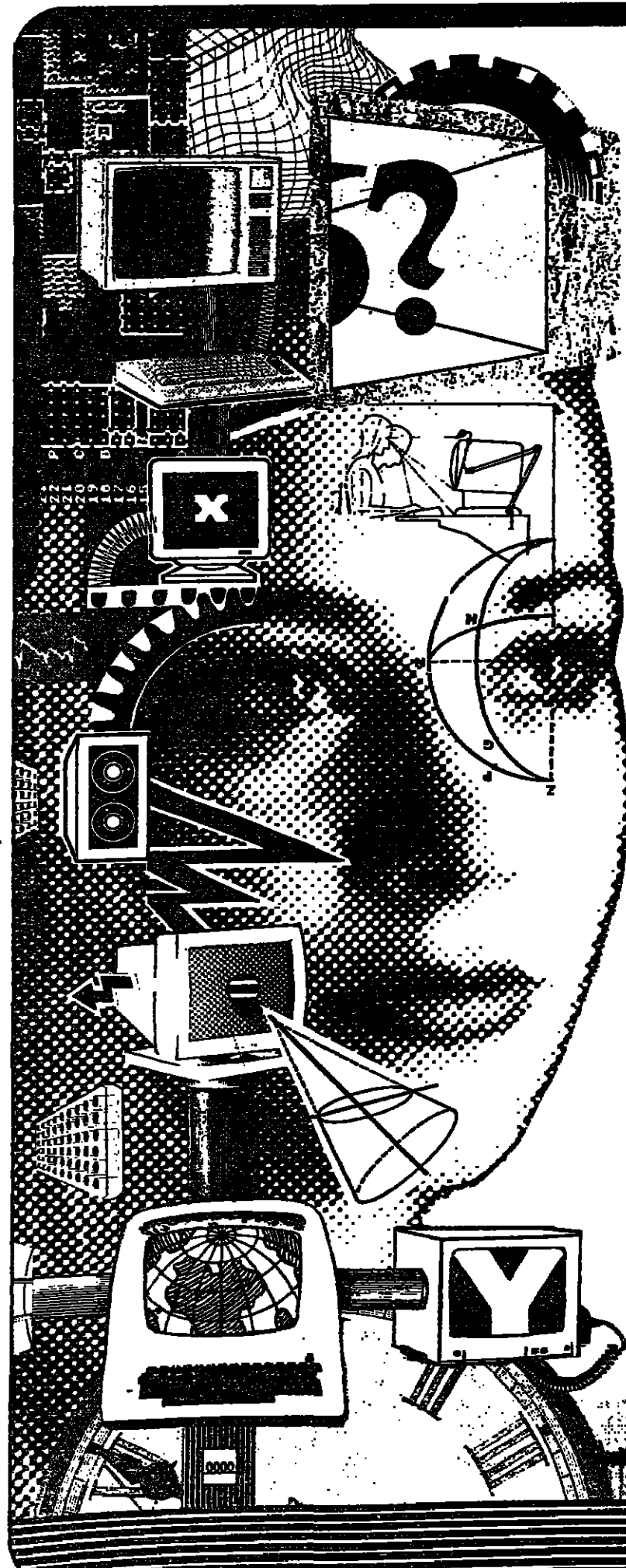
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## HORIZONS

## The art of playing the job market

ANDREW LANG



Award winner Deborah Lloyd's menswear

There is life after art school. Today's students of art and design do not face starvation in a garret or even the dole queue on graduation. Nor are today's art courses in any way a soft option for the less academically able.

Only 55 per cent of applicants for art and design courses are accepted. Art students today have to be resourceful as well as talented people, and their abilities are increasingly recognized by potential employers.

The London Institute, the umbrella grouping of eight London art and design colleges, finds that 98 per cent of fashion students from its St Martin's School of Art find jobs on graduation, if not before.

The Department of Art History and Conservation at the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts has 100 per cent job placements. Camberwell graduates can be found in the staff of every museum in Europe.

There is a steady demand from the advertising industry and publishing for graphic designers. Diploma holders from the Beter and HND courses at the London College of Fashion are snapped up by the ready-to-wear rag trade. But, says a London Institute spokeswoman, "postgraduate employment chances co-relate closely to the course chosen in the first place. There is no doubt that an applied course gives the student a head start."

"However, choosing a fine art course does not close the student's options. After all, during their studies, fine art students will be

experimenting with print making, photography and film making.

"Of course, a lot of the jobs advertised in the design press are landed by people who have taken design courses but a lot are filled by people who have studied fine art."

In fact, debate still continues within the world of art and design about the respective value of fine art as opposed to design courses, similar to the debate about whether business management and public administration want the all-rounder in the humanities or classics or the more vocationally-trained (business studies). The market place has already made a significant impact on today's art student training.

There are art schools with long traditions still producing "studio artists" who, as ever, will need to be very talented or very lucky to succeed. But many fine art courses have disappeared in recent cutbacks, and many art schools outside London have become part of polytechnics, working alongside other students who may be engineers or computer scientists and benefitting from the polytechnics' carefully cultivated links with local industry.

Douglas Clark, Assistant Director of Leicester Polytechnic, reports happily that "students are increasingly being offered jobs before they even finish their courses."

Leicester has the country's biggest Faculty of Art and Design for

degree course and post graduate students.

"Design is a serious applied discipline," Mr Clark points out. "We have well-developed links with local industry and nearly all our students are working on projects with industry. They're helping to design a collapsible steering wheel for Austin Rover, a range of garments for a major fashion house and a new sign posting system for Northampton General Hospital."

"We have a course in what is called Contour Fashion - a course that is 30 years old and used to be devoted to ladies' foundation garments. With today's new uses

find work. Architects are actively seeking sculpture features for their new buildings.

"I have found fine arts students going into publishing, television and auction houses, while art historians tend to go to museums," he says.

Mr Clark laughs at the idea that students at a good regional centre of art and design could be at any disadvantage in getting jobs, compared to students trained in London.

"Most manufacturing industry is nowhere near London," he points out, adding "and a lot of companies are relocating from London anyway. Four or five years ago art students made a beeline for London, but not any longer."

What they discover instead is that the world can be their employer. Leicester insists on teaching a foreign language to its art and design students. Students' work is seen at fashion shows, furniture and textile exhibitions, and promising youngsters are directly recruited by design-conscious employers.

The Design Council's Education Officer, Ben Austen, says: "Prospects are much brighter today. The government has made a commitment to the importance of design."

"Industry is beginning to realize that design is not just a pretty face, not just style and appearance, but a contribution to profit and success; that design graduates have specific useful skills that can make

money for an employer." Certainly the Design Council itself has made a major contribution to educating management, not least with an attractively illustrated booklet *Student Designers for Industry* (£1.95) which shows senior managers the skills design students can offer them.

Around 1,000 students a year take degrees and diplomas in art and design subjects, and Mr Austen finds today's art and design students "a wonderful resource for the country, as important as North Sea oil." "They are impressive - courteous, well-informed and committed," he says.

Terry Jones, Careers Adviser at the Central London Careers Office, specializes in placing graduates from London's art colleges.

He says: "I do see a lot of fine artists here, because their shift into employment can be more problematical. But practical skills can be added later, and most do find art-related work."

Graphic design is the most successful area for post-graduate employment. Interior design for both retail shops and new offices is offering a lot of opportunities.

"Computer graphics is a whole new field. Illustrators tend to have a tough time; it can be a hard slog starting out and making a name."

"The Enterprise Allowance scheme is widely used now. The money and advice available are today more significant than either Crafts Council or Arts Council grants."

"If you have trained as a potter there are no jobs. You have to set up a studio and sell your work."

On Thursday *The Times* will carry a Focus, *Going to College*, on the dramatic changes taking place in higher education, the "going independent" of institutions and polytechnics, and the opportunities for change and advancement. We look at the ways in which students can take advantage of these changes, how they live and finance their courses and how they will benefit from the demand for graduates.

● The education feature, held out yesterday, will appear as usual next Monday.

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01-481 1066

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

01-481 1066

## Leisure &amp; Amenities

## D.S.O. MANAGER (GROUNDS MAINTENANCE)

PO6 £17,970 - £19,194

Pay Award Pending

The City of Cardiff is meeting the challenge of Competitive Tendering by forming a Departmental Direct Services Organisation for Grounds Maintenance, under the control of the D.S.O. Manager.

The post of D.S.O. Manager is new to the Leisure and Amenities Department and will be charged with the responsibility of winning and successfully managing contracts for grounds maintenance in Cardiff, in accordance with Competitive Tendering legislation.

In Cardiff, we are seeking a Manager, capable of performing in a commercial and positive manner, who is aware of the threats and opportunities of competition and able to demonstrate those management skills required to provide a cost effective parks maintenance service in the Capital City of Wales.

The successful applicant will have a proven track record in effectively and efficiently managing a workforce of approximately 200 employees, have experience in the horticultural world, and possess a financial awareness suited for the 1990s.

Cardiff is a very progressive City famous for its 3000 acres of parks and open spaces with horticultural standards which have enabled the City to win the Wales in Bloom award for the past three years. The City is also justifiably proud of its expanding programme recreational facilities and claims now to be the leisure 'centre' of Wales. There are many exciting developments in Cardiff, not least the re-development of Cardiff Bay and the prospect of staging the Commonwealth Games in 1994. The City is ideally located with first class rail, road, sea and air networks.

The post carries an essential user car allowance and generous relocation expenses are available.

However, if you wish to discuss the post requirements or require any further information, contact Mr. L. Davies, Director of Leisure and Amenities on Cardiff (0222) 751235.

Application Forms and Further Details available on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope to the City Personnel Officer, City Hall, Cardiff, CF1 3AB. Closing date: 12th September 1988.

Cardiff City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer and applications are welcomed from suitably qualified and/or experienced people regardless of sex, marital status, race, religion, colour or disability.

CITY OF CARDIFF

Working for you and your leisure time

## GLOUCESTER MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Cheltenham, Tewkesbury and North Cotswold Division

Offices situated with the Regency Spa town of Cheltenham with easy access to all parts of this picturesque county.

## DEPUTY CLERK TO THE JUSTICES

£18,172-£19,628 (Pay award pending)

(Includes seasonal influx addition)

We are looking for Barristers or Solicitors who have extensive experience of clerking all types of Magistrates' Court, as well as the ability to deputise for the Clerk across the full range of work. Duties involve the day to day management of the Cheltenham Office covering three Divisions.

## COURT CLERKS CC/PAD 5-19

£11,025-£17,553 (Pay award pending)

Challenging work based in the Cheltenham area with the successful applicant being expected to serve Courts in other parts of the county as required.

£15,522 Minimum for professionally qualified and experienced Clerks.

£13,002 Minimum for other suitably qualified and experienced Clerks and for Solicitors or Barristers without Magistrates' Courts experience.

Call out and standby allowances payable. Car user allowance or car leasing scheme will be available together with a generous relocation package of up to £3,500 (+VAT) payable in appropriate cases.

Further details for all posts available from Alison Harris on Gloucester (0452) 425228 or write to The Clerk to the Magistrates' Courts Committee, Shire Hall, Gloucester GL1 2TG. Anyone wishing to discuss their application may telephone Mr. R.A.C. Holden, Clerk to the Justices on Cheltenham (0242) 532328 or 532323. Closing date: 23rd September, 1988.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT

## Chief Education Welfare Officer

Scale 6: £10,983 to £11,679

Do you have experience in the field of Education Welfare, good leadership skills and the desire to further your career in a progressive, well managed Authority?

We need someone with initiative who will take an active role in the efficient management of our service and who will lead further developments in the work of the service. Heading a team of five experienced Officers, you will be involved in the whole spectrum of education welfare work and your ability to form good working relationships will be essential as much of your work will take place in an inter-disciplinary setting.

This post offers an excellent opportunity to move into management and greatly broaden your experience - irrefutable to future career progression.

If you would like to know more please contact the Director of Education and Recreation, London Borough of Merton, Crown House, London Road, Morden, Surrey SM4 6DX. Telephone: 01-545 3265. Please quote reference: E056. Closing date: 16th September, 1988.

LONDON BOROUGH OF

merton

An application will be considered on this basis.

ALL BOX NO. REPLIES SHOULD BE SENT TO: BOX NO. 484, P.O. BOX 484, VIRGINIA STREET, WAPPING, LONDON, E1 9DD.

Following the appointment of the present post holder as Assistant Chief Executive of another authority, we are seeking an experienced, innovative and energetic lawyer to manage our legal services. We are currently restructuring our busy Legal Branch to meet the heavy demands upon it and to make it still more responsive to the demands of its clients. The person we are seeking will therefore be capable of contributing to and managing this process of change including the introduction of new technology and management systems to maximise the effectiveness of our legal services.

Serving a local authority providing a front line emergency service employing over 8,000 people with a budget of over £180 million, you will be responsible for providing a diverse range of legal services including local government law, civil litigation particularly in relation to personal injury claims, employment matters, contracts and conveyancing, prosecutions, the promotion of legislation and servicing public enquiries. You would also provide a full legal agency service to the London Waste Regulation Authority. You will therefore need to demonstrate a wide range of legal and managerial

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary of the Highland TAVRA based at Dundee. The post will become vacant on 1 March 1989 and the successful applicant may be required to undertake the present Secretary for one month before taking over. Applicants should preferably have service experience at least at Grade 1 level (or equivalent) and have reached the age of 45 but not be over the age of 58 on 1 April 1989, unless employed by a TAVRA. Current salary is £19,679 per annum. Application forms may be obtained from The Secretary, Highland TAVRA, Seathwood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX. Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

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## ARTHRITIS CARE

COMPANY SECRETARY ADMINISTRATOR

Rapidly growing National Charity with a budget of £2m and Head Office Staff of 24 seeks SECRETARY to carry out the normal duties of a Company Secretary and take responsibility for office management and central administrative services.

The Secretary is a member of the small management team responsible to the Chief Executive. Experience should preferably include committee work, personnel, computers and purchasing. Management experience, communication skills, drive and commitment to innovation combined with a flexible approach to undertaking a wide range of tasks is essential.

Salary £13,000 to £15,000. Post vacant from 1st October, 1988.

Applications preferably from qualified chartered secretaries and/or graduates are invited.

Please send CV by 22nd September to: Mrs. Jean Gaffin, Chief Executive, Arthritis Care, 6 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7ER from whom further information is available.

## CHARTER CLINIC CHELSEA

## INFORMATION OFFICER

Are you a nurse with an interest in mental health and would like to be part of a marketing team in a private psychiatric hospital?

If you are, you could be:

- liaising with patients, doctors and clinical staff,
- answering and following-up telephone enquiries,
- maintaining statistics of referral sources,
- conducting patient interviews.

We would like to speak to you if you enjoy using your initiative and are interested in contributing to the success of a leading provider of psychiatric healthcare. Apply for an application form or send your C.V. to:

Personnel Department  
Charter Clinic Chelsea  
1/5 Radnor Walk  
London SW9 4PB  
Tel: 01-351 1272

## SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS

(2 posts)

up to £13,812

Pay award and Salary Review Pending

Opportunities exist for two Senior Accountants within the Budget Division. One post is required within the Education team and the other in a group dealing with Highways, Public Protection and Leisure Services.

You should be either a recently qualified accountant or an experienced accounting technician. For the right individual the starting salary could be considerably higher than the £11,322 bottom of the scale. In addition, a review of the salary of Senior Accountants is currently in progress.

The Budget Division is divided into five groups, of these, three are led by a Group Accountant are two or three senior accountants, each responsible for providing financial advice to a defined area of service.

Because there are only three Group Accountants, much responsibility rests with senior accountants making these posts a valuable career stepping stone.

Our offices are situated in the pleasant market town of Beverley and Humberside provides some of the lowest cost housing in the Country, allowing a higher standard of living than available in other parts of the Country.

Anybody wishing to informally discuss these posts should ring Ian Webster, Budget Manager, tel. (0482) 867131, Ext. 3332. Application forms are available from: The Director of Finance, Humberside County Council, PO Box 13, County Hall, Beverley, North Humberside, HU17 9AS, tel. (0482) 867131, Ext. 3384. Post No: FAC06/9. Closing Date: 16th September, 1988.

## HUMBERSIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

Working towards equal opportunities

Central London 245 plus VAT

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## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### BEDFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

## Chief Executive

£42,414 - £46,650

The County Council is seeking to fill this demanding post from 6th March 1989, when the present Chief Executive, Mr John Elven, retires.

The successful applicant will be the head of the Council's paid service and will lead the Chief Officers' Management Group. The Chief Executive will act as the crucial link between the Council's political and management processes in order to ensure the cost effective provision of high quality services and their continued development.

The Chief Executive's Office comprises five Divisions - Information Technology, Manpower Services, Policy Planning, Emergency Planning and Press and Public Relations.

No specific professional qualifications are prescribed in respect of this post. Applicants must, however, be able to demonstrate a record of successful management at a senior level within a large organisation, preferably within the public sector. Other key requirements will include a keen sense of political awareness and exceptional qualities of leadership together with first class communications skills.

Application forms and information package are available from the Head of Manpower Services, County Hall, Bedford, Bedfordshire (MK43 0EJ) 228288. Closing date: 30th September 1988.

The Council is an Equal Opportunity employer and welcomes applications from members of ethnic minority groups, disabled persons and all other sections of the community.

Bedfordshire  
An Equal Opportunity Employer

We're Smaller Than Most  
We Work Harder Than Most  
We Pay No More Than Most

So why join us?

1. Because we will make you very welcome, cover your relocation costs and give you as much experience and responsibility as you can handle.
2. Because you will be treated as a senior member of a small team doing a range of important legal tasks.
3. Because your remuneration and other conditions of service will be regularly reviewed and good performance will be recognised in tangible terms.
4. Because we want you, particularly if you have good experience and ILEX Fellowship.

Ring (0638) 718000 Ext. 261 for an application form and job details. Or speak first to David Burnip (Solicitor) on Ext. 232. Closing date for return of completed forms: Wednesday 21st September 1988

## SENIOR LEGAL ASSISTANT

Up to £13,173 p.a. (pay award pending)

Personal Officer, District Office, College Heath Road, Milton Keynes, Bedfordshire MK12 7EY



FOREST HEATH  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

### City Attorney's and Environmental Health

#### Senior Solicitors (2 Posts)

Salary up to £16,740 Posts B122/1 and B122/2

Do you have

- Not less than two years experience as a Solicitor
- A minimum of two years Local Government experience
- Advocacy experience
- Communication skills - both verbal and written
- The ability to make decisions quickly
- The ability to manage a team of Solicitors so that they not only apply as we can offer you

Wide experience in all areas of Local Government law. Practising Certificate paid. Courses towards continuing education points paid. Removal and associated expenses up to £5,000. A place may be available at The Workplace Nursery for employees with children 6 mins - 5 yrs old.

Where relocation is necessary, expenses to a maximum of £2,500 plus approved removal costs, together with help in finding temporary housing accommodation, are available.

For an application form (returnable by 4th October 1988) and further details, which usually include a job description, CALL MR. RING ON WHITE to Director of Personnel and Management Services, 4th Floor, 'B' Block, New Walk Centre, Watford Place, Leicester LE1 6ET. Tel (0533) 549822 ext 7099 Mondays to Fridays between 8.30-4.30 or (0533) 549848 for a recorded message service at all other times.

As part of the City Council's commitment to an Equal Opportunity Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of marital status, sex, race, sexual orientation or disability. Disabled persons are guaranteed an interview if suitably qualified and/or experienced. Job sharing opportunities are welcome for all jobs.

Leicester City Council

AL NOTICE • PAY AWARD PENDING • SPECIAL NOTICE • PAY AWARD PENDING

### Ipswich Borough Council

Administration Department  
Legal Division

#### ASSISTANT SOLICITOR/BARRISTER

Salary up to £15,500 (Subject to review) plus Car Lease

We are looking for a Solicitor/Barrister, not necessarily with a local government background, for this key post.

You will report direct to the Assistant Director of Administration (Legal), be responsible for your own case load and have an opportunity to stand Committees. The variety of work is considerable but there is an opportunity to specialise in housing/environmental law.

The Division consists of 15 posts and is gearing itself to the needs of a leading, progressive Authority that both cares and continues to play a significant role in the Ipswich Success Story.

This is an opportunity to work in a friendly team and undertake quality work. Newly qualified applicants are welcome.

- Benefits include:
- Generous relocation package
  - Car leasing scheme
  - Continuing education
  - Job sharing
  - Staff development through an active training policy

For an informal confidential discussion, please contact Peter Nicholls on Ipswich (0473) 262300.

Application forms can be obtained by writing to the Department of Administration, Civic Centre, Civic Drive, Ipswich IP1 2EE, alternatively, telephone Brenda Wetherill on Ipswich (0473) 262101 (direct lines).

Closing date: 26th September 1988.

This Authority positively welcomes applicants from all sections of the community and particularly those under-represented, people from ethnic minority groups, people with disabilities and - for posts graded Scale 5 and above - women.

# LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

#### MERCHANT BANK

This International Merchant Bank is looking for a Lawyer to strengthen their Asset Trading Group. Working with the existing team you will be dealing with syndicated loan documentation, debts and swaps. It is necessary to be able to work quickly and accurately in this exciting and highly profitable environment. They provide an excellent salary and working conditions.

#### LEGAL ADVISER

£520,000

One of the largest British owned business enterprises have an exciting career opportunity for a Lawyer to join their Headquarters in SW1. You will join a small but high profile professional team of Lawyers and advise on all aspects of corporate and securities law and assist on major acquisitions and finance raising. It is necessary to have at least two years' post qualification experience in general corporate law and demonstrate a knowledge of EEC law. The long-term prospects are excellent.

For further details on these and other vacancies in London and the Provinces please contact ANNA PONTON, CARL BATTY or CHRISTINE HEPPENSTALL on 01-831-2288 (days) or 01-585-3729/01-435-9717 (eves and w/

Gabriel Duffy Consultancy

31 SOUTHAMPTON ROW LONDON • WC1B 5HJ

#### COMMERCIAL LAWYERS

This flourishing commercial practice urgently needs to recruit Assistant Solicitors of between 0 to 3 yrs experience for their Company Department. In particular they are looking for able candidates who already have or would be willing to specialise in one or more of the following areas: insolvency and receivership; pensions and employee benefits; corporate tax; intellectual property and EEC law. Salary and attendant benefits will be in-line with the leading market rates.

#### PENSIONS SPECIALISTS

LONDON

Pensions specialists have been in great demand with the major London practices throughout the year. Documentation work on company and personal pension schemes is highly analytical and exciting work that can provide a Lawyer with a strong intellectual challenge. If you are currently working in private practice or the financial services sector and are interested in making a career move then a brief, informal discussion with one of our consultants should prove to be worth your while.

## WHY NOT LOCUM?

If you are a U.K. Qualified Solicitor or Legal Executive not wanting the commitment of a permanent job; a Lawyer qualified in another related jurisdiction; or just 'in-between jobs', we would be delighted to hear from you.

Contact us to explore our wide selection of vacancies, a small sample of which are listed below.

- Domestic conveyancing - West End - could be permanent!
- Commerce & Industry - commercial property - will pay what it takes.
- Legal Exec needed in EC1 - general mixed bag!
- City firm - litigation - interviewing immediately!

Salaries are negotiable a.e. and many of the positions offer the opportunity to go permanent. Call Liz French today for further details on 01-583 0073 (day) or 01-241 6265 (evenings and weekends).

6th FLOOR, 29-31 OXFORD STREET, LONDON W1R 1RE

BADENOCH & CLARK  
RECRUITMENT SPECIALISTS

### Morris Fletcher & Cross Solicitors and Notaries

#### Construction & Engineering Group

Morris Fletcher & Cross is looking for talented lawyers for one of the most active and substantial Construction & Engineering Groups operating throughout Australia and the Asia/Pacific Rim.

The Firm's Construction & Engineering Group services all sectors of the construction industry advising in all phases of construction and engineering documentation. The Group also focuses on providing clients with effective dispute resolution including innovative, results-oriented alternate dispute resolution.

Applicants should have experience in the drafting of construction and commercial property agreements, the preparation and defence of claims and/or dispute resolution in construction law.

The Firm offers excellent salary packages and opportunities for advancement. Applications should be sent to: Mr David Thomas, Morris Fletcher and Cross, Brisbane. Telephone enquiries welcome.

#### MORRIS FLETCHER & CROSS

BRISBANE: Riverside Centre, 133 Eagle Street, Brisbane Australia 4000 Tel (61-7) 633 9666

#### FREEHILL, HOLLINGDALE & PAGE

SYDNEY: MLC Centre, Martin Place, Sydney Australia 2000 Tel (61-2) 235 5000

CANBERRA: 15 London Circuit, Canberra City, Australia 2601 Tel (61-62) 497711

#### Overworked Solicitors

require a keen young assistant litigation solicitor and an equally keen and young assistant conveyancing solicitor to work in a charming Cathedral City. Experience preferred but newly qualified solicitors should apply. Partnership prospects for the right applicant.

Reply with C.V. to Humphreys & Symonds, 1 St John Street, Hereford, HR1 2ND (Reference RABW)

### NORTH DEVON HEALTH AUTHORITY Co-Ordinator of Community Mental Health Centre, Bideford

Care £11,000 - dependent upon qualifications and experience.

A co-ordinator is required to coordinate an existing new development in mental health care in North Devon. As part of the plan for day care in the District it is proposed to establish a Community Mental Health Centre in Bideford to serve the town and the surrounding region. The Health Centre team will comprise a co-ordinator and two other members of staff together with psychotherapy, psychiatry, psychology and O.T. staff and community psychiatric nurses. The initial appointment will be of the co-ordinator whose duties will include the research of the local potential client group and the establishing and developing of the centre and its role within the overall day care facility in the district together with other disciplines.

The post is open to an experienced worker from any of the mental health disciplines and the successful applicant will have experience in and a commitment to the development of Community Mental Health facilities. He/she will also be expected to have specific therapeutic skills and be prepared to develop these through further professional training.

Informal visits are welcomed. For informal discussions, to discuss your own requirements and relocation package, or to arrange a visit please contact Mr. L. McKenna, Nurse Manager (Mental Health Services), Kingsley Unit, Alvedon Road, Bideford, N. Devon. Tel. Bideford 74145. For application forms please contact Mrs. Julie Cunniff at Alvedon Road Hospital, Bideford, N. Devon. Tel. Bideford 74692. Ext. 223. Closing date: 29th September, 1988.

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## European Law Report

# VAT not payable on illegal supply of drugs

**Mol v Inspecteur der Invoerrechten en Accijzen**  
Case 269/86  
Vereniging Happy Family  
Rustenburgstraat 1  
Inspecteur der Omzetbelasting  
Case 269/86

Before O. Due, President of the Sixth Chamber and Judges T. Koopmans, C. N. Kakkouris and T. F. O'Higgins  
Advocate-General G. F. Mancini  
(Opinions April 21, 1988)  
(Judgments July 5)

The illegal supply of drugs within a member state was wholly outside the provisions of the Sixth VAT Directive and could not, consequently, give rise to a turnover tax debt.

In Case 269/86, the Netherlands tax authorities had levied a turnover tax on Mr Mol who had sold amphetamine derivatives to a Dutch dealer (approved seller) in the Vereniging Happy Family Rustenburgstraat, a socio-cultural association which ran a youth centre where visitors could buy hashish.

The sale, supply or distribution of hashish was prohibited in the Netherlands by the Opiumwet (law on narcotics).

However, the authorities did not systematically prosecute small scale retail trade in products based on "Indian hemp" except in cases where the dealer publicly advertised himself as such or conducted his trade in another provocative manner.

The Hoge Raad in Case 269/86 and the Gerechtshof, Amsterdam in Case 289/86 each stated their proceedings and the questions to the Court of Justice of the European Communities on the interpretation of article 2 of the Sixth Council Directive of May 17, 1977 on the harmonization of the laws of the member states relating to turnover taxes — common system of value-added tax: uniform basis of assessment (OJ 1977 L 145, p1) ("the Sixth Directive").

In its judgments in both cases the European Court of Justice held as follows:

It was recalled that the Court had held in its judgment in Case 294/82, *Einberger v Hauptzollamt Freiburg* ([1984] ECR II 1177) interpreting article 2(2) of the Sixth Directive that no import turnover tax arose upon the unlawful importation into the Community of drugs which were not confined within economic channels strictly controlled by the competent authorities for use for medical and scientific purposes.

Mr Mol, Happy Family and the Commission argued that that approach should be applied to transactions within a member state. The Dutch, French and German Governments maintained that that judgment was limited to the illegal import of drugs.

In the absence of express provisions in the directive on

that point the question arose whether or not the illegal supply of drugs within a member state constituted a taxable transaction or whether the directive was to be interpreted as leaving the member states a power of decision in that respect.

The directive might not be interpreted as leaving that question outside its scope with the result that it would be for each of the member states to decide that question for itself. Such an interpretation would be irreconcilable with the aim pursued by the directive which was to achieve harmonization in that area particularly with regard to the basis of assessment to VAT.

Since the harmful effect of drugs was generally recognized, their distribution was prohibited in all member states, with the exception of strictly controlled trade for medical and scientific use.

Such products whose inclusion in the Community was prohibited and illegal imports of which could give rise only to penalties under the criminal law, were wholly alien to the provisions of the Sixth Directive on the definition of the basis of assessment and, in consequence, to the origination of a turnover tax.

Those arguments applied equally to the levying of VAT on supply within a member state. The illegal distribution of drugs within a state, which likewise could give rise only to penalties under the criminal law, was also wholly alien to the objectives of the Sixth Directive and, consequently, to the origination of a turnover tax debt.

Although the principle of

fiscal neutrality opposed a generalized distinction between legal and illegal transactions that was not the case for the supply of products such as drugs.

These products had particular characteristics, in that by their very nature, they were subject to a total prohibition on marketing in all member states, with the exception of strictly controlled economic channels for use for medical and scientific purposes.

In such a specific situation where any competition between a lawful and an illegal economic sector was impossible, the principle of fiscal neutrality could not be affected by excluding the latter from the scope of VAT.

In Case 269/86 the Court added:

With regard to the application of the Sixth Directive, amphetamines were in the same position as other narcotics. They were, consequently, outside the scope of VAT as defined in article 2 of the Sixth Directive, except for strictly controlled use for the purposes clearly defined in national law.

In Case 289/86 the Court ruled:

The total prohibition of trade in drugs was not affected by the simple fact that national authorities responsible for applying that prohibition gave a lower priority to the pursuit of a certain type of drugs trade because they regarded other types as being more dangerous.

Such an approach could not assimilate the illegal drugs trade to the strictly controlled economic channels supervised by the appropriate authorities in the medical and scientific field.

The latter trade was in fact legalized while the illegal trade, even if it was tolerated within

certain limits, remained illegal and might, at any time, be the subject of police intervention at the discretion of the authorities.

It should also be observed that the harmonization of the system of VAT at Community level might be compromised if the application of that tax in relation to an illegal transaction depended upon the measures actually adopted to counter that trade in one or other of the member states, even though the ban in principle on such transactions was not called in question in the state concerned.

On those grounds the European Court (Sixth Chamber) ruled, in both cases:

Article 2 of the Sixth Directive was to be interpreted as meaning that no turnover tax debt arose upon the unlawful supply of drugs for consideration within a member state, to the extent to which such products were not confined within economic channels strictly controlled by the competent authorities for use for medical and scientific purposes.

In Case 269/86 the Court ruled:

2. That rule also applied to the illegal supply of amphetamines, to the extent to which those products were not confined within economic channels strictly controlled by the competent authorities.

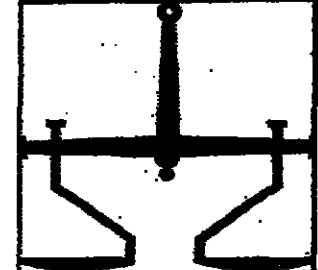
In Case 289/86 the Court ruled:

2. That rule also applied to the illegal supply of drugs based on Indian hemp even if the authorities of a member state, in the context of a selective prosecution policy, did not systematically bring criminal proceedings in respect of small scale retail trade in those drugs.

On those grounds, the European Court:

Declared that, by prohibiting, in breach of Council Directive 76/756, the use of motor vehicles manufactured after October 1, 1986 and put into service after April 1, 1987 which were not equipped with a dim-dip lighting device, the United Kingdom had failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty.

# The changing face of criminal justice



## LEGAL BRIEF

**Graham Zellick considers new rules on evidence and extradition**

Much more valuable is the extended Court of Appeal power to order retrials. Until now, it has been able to do so only where fresh evidence comes to light. This extension, which has been urged for decades, removes the dilemma often faced by the court of having to decide between quashing a conviction because of some irregularity or contriving to dismiss the appeal.

Part VI of the Act introduces confiscation orders for all offences so that the assets of offenders convicted of highly profitable crimes can be seized.

Compensation is strengthened with a requirement that a court must now give reasons for not making an order in any case involving personal injury. Awards can now also be made in favour of the relative of a deceased person. The Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme is, for the first time, placed on a statutory basis.

Much controversy surrounded the defence right of peremptory challenge — that is, to object without reason to up to three jurors — which the Act abolishes. It had no rational basis and sat uneasily with a jury system based on random selection, but the Government fulfilled the critics' arguments by refusing to abolish the corresponding right of the Crown to "stand by" potential jurors without limit. As a reaction to the increasing youth of juries, the upper age limit has

been increased from 65 to 70. Further tinkering with the disposition of young offenders, though largely terminological, is seen in the merging of the detention centre order and youth custody sentence into a single custodial sentence.

The law on possessing knives and similar weapons in public places has been strengthened, though the changes are unlikely to make any great impact on the possession and use of knives.

The new offences of torture, in section 134, will allow the UK to ratify the United Nations Convention on Torture. So far as English law is concerned, physical torture was already covered by existing offences against the person, but mental torture was not. This makes good the deficiency.

Another issue for which the Government has had a fondness for many years, but which has eluded it until now, has been the 28-day remand in custody. For the time being, 28-day remands will be limited to a number of courts, where they will be closely monitored, but it will not be long before they are extended to all courts. A welcome concession by the Government will again require courts to consider bail applications at all hearings.

Although the Home Secretary is worried by the number of persons remanded in custody, there are also anxieties about those granted bail in serious cases. Section 153, under which courts must give reasons for granting bail contrary to the view of the prosecution in murder, manslaughter and rape cases, attempts to deal with this. Hitherto, only refusals of bail had to be accompanied by reasons.

Two provisions bear on publicity and the Press. Defendants in rape cases lose their anonymity (though it is strengthened for victims); and Crown Court orders restricting or preventing reports of proceedings can be taken to the Court of Appeal.

There is much of importance in this Act. But for those who look to legislation to solve the crime problem, there is little here of relevance.

## Harmonization directive ousts unilateral vehicle law

**Commission of the European Communities v UK**  
Case 60/86  
Before Judges G. Bosco, acting as President, and Judges O. Due, G. C. Rodriguez Iglesias, T. Koopmans, C. N. Kakkouris, T. F. O'Higgins and F. A. Schackwiler  
Advocate-General G. F. Mancini  
(Opinion February 23, 1988)  
(Judgment July 12)

A member state might not unilaterally require vehicle manufacturers who had complied with harmonized technical requirements set out in a directive on the installation of lighting devices on motor vehicles and their trailers to comply with a requirement which was not imposed by that directive, since motor vehicles complying with those technical requirements had to be able to move freely within the Common Market.

A dim-dip device was defined by the Road Vehicles Lighting Regulations (SI 1984 No 821) as a device which, whenever the obligatory front lamps of the motor vehicle were switched on

and either the engine was running or the ignition switch was in the driving position, the dim-dip device would automatically switch on either the dipped-beam headlights at a reduced intensity or two separate "town" lamps.

Regulation 16 of those regulations prohibited the use on the roads of the United Kingdom of any motor vehicle put into service after April 1, 1987 and manufactured after October 1, 1986 which was not equipped with such a lighting device.

The European Commission claimed that, by virtue of article 2(1) of Council Directive 76/756/EEC of July 27, 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to the installation of lighting and light signalling devices on motor vehicles and their trailers (OJ 1976 No L242, p1) it was possible to prohibit the use of a motor vehicle on grounds connected with the installation of lighting if such devices had been installed in the vehicle in question in accordance with the requirements in annex I.

In its judgment the Court of Justice of the European Communities held as follows:

Directive 76/756 was one of the separate directives envisaged by the framework directive, namely Council Directive 70/156 of February 6, 1970 on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to the type approval of motor vehicles and their trailers (OJ English Special Edition 1970 (I) p96).

It specified the harmonized technical requirements applicable to the installation of lighting on motor vehicles and their trailers.

Although the third recital in the preamble to Directive 76/756 stated that common requirements for the construction of lighting and light signalling devices were to be the subject of further special directives, that was not the case as regarded the installation of such devices.

The wording of article 2(1), which referred to the "lighting and light signalling devices, whether mandatory or optional", listed in annex I, im-

plied that annex I listed all the devices which were considered to be necessary or acceptable on motor vehicles.

It was clear from the documents before the Court that the reason for which dim-dip devices were not included in the provisions, even as optional devices, was that the technical committee of national experts did not consider them acceptable given the state of technical progress at the time.

In addition, it was not considered appropriate to adapt Directive 76/756 after its entry into force, so as to take account of technical progress by bringing dim-dip devices within its scope.

Such an interpretation of the exhaustive nature of the list of lighting and light signalling devices set out in annex I was consistent with the purpose of Directive 70/156 which was to reduce, and even eliminate, hindrances to trade within the Community resulting from the fact that mandatory technical requirements differed from one member state to another.

In the context of Directive 76/756 that objective was reflected in the obligation imposed on the member states to adopt the same requirements "either in addition to or in place of their existing rules".

It followed that member states could not unilaterally require manufacturers who had complied with the harmonized technical requirements set out in Directive 76/756 to comply with a requirement which was not imposed by that directive, since motor vehicles complying with the technical requirements laid down therein had to be able to move freely within the Common Market.

On those grounds, the European Court:

Declared that, by prohibiting, in breach of Council Directive 76/756, the use of motor vehicles manufactured after October 1, 1986 and put into service after April 1, 1987 which were not equipped with a dim-dip lighting device, the United Kingdom had failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty.

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## RACING

# What A Rowley ready to confirm promise of Newmarket debut

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Following that promising second to Dancing Tribute at Newmarket 11 days ago, What A Rowley is napped to go one better in the Junior Stakes at Pontefract this afternoon.

His trainer, Geoff Huffer, won this race 12 months ago with Persian Heights, who is also owned by Prince Yaziid Saud.

Evaluating races for lightly raced two-year-olds is never easy, but I suspect that we will come to regard the form of that Newmarket race with respect. The well-backed winner, who is highly regarded by George Robinson, our Newmarket correspondent, is due to put her unbeaten record to the test in the valuable Dick Foote Stakes at Salisbury on Thursday.

The second favourite that day, Suhail Dancer, had beaten Headquarters at Nottingham first time out, and with Headquarters then winning at Yarmouth one might have expected Suhail Dancer to give Dancing Tribute a race.

But he was beaten nearly six lengths into third place with What A Rowley dividing them as they passed the post. As What A Rowley was far from friendless in the market and backed down to 7-1 from 10-1, his eventual placing was not unexpected.

In the circumstances I will be both surprised and disappointed if Isnad, Sno Serenade and Time To Go Home can successfully concede him as much as 9/10. After winning easily at Ripon, Isnad had his limitations exposed at Lingfield, while Sno Serenade has

clearly deteriorated since the spring.

Time To Go Home is admirably consistent with seven victories to show all seven from 15 races. But that race a week ago at Ripon, where he could finish only third to Alcando and That's The One, showed that he was basically not capable of giving weight to a horse of What A Rowley's potential.

I would not be surprised if Got Away, from Michael Stoute's yard, turns out to be the greatest threat of all, even though I note that Walter Swinburn is at Folkestone riding another horse for the stable.

Twelve months ago All Haste, from Henry Cecil's all-conquering team, had the Phil Bull Stakes won a long way from home. Now the same race should fall to another rider from Warren Place, the Queen Alexandra Stakes winner Overdrive, who is also likely to start at cramped odds.

As he contemplates the



Geoff Huffer: trains What A Rowley (Pontefract, 5.15)

prospect of winning the Totepool Handicap at Doncaster tomorrow with much-improved sprinter Glenford, trainer David Chapman will derive plenty of encouragement if two of his galloping companions, Kabcast (2.45) and Scotch Imp (3.45), do their bit on the South Yorkshire track.

Kabcast, my selection for Round 4 of the Whitelane Apprentices series, has already won over this course and distance this season while Scotch Imp, who can land the Japanese Whispers Barnsley Handicap, looked a typical Chapman sprinter at Ripon eight days ago when he turned the Bonusprint Handicap into a procession.

At Folkestone, Parlezvous-français could do likewise in the Windsor Hotel Amateur Riders' Handicap, in which he will be ridden by Fred Winter's daughter Joanna.

In the spring the Martin Pipe-trained four-year-old, who is also a useful hurdler, was the runaway winner of a handicap at Nottingham before performing well to a point in the Ascot Stakes at the Royal meeting.

Finally, Far Too Phat can win the Reed Corrugated Cases two-year-old Graduation Stakes at the expense of Pettirill on the strength of that promising run behind Suhail Dancer and Headquarters at Nottingham.

**Blinkered first time**

FOLKESTONE: 2.30 Needs A Shot: 3.30 Full Course: 4.30 Seneca Monarch: 5.00

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America's Cup becalmed in a sea of legal loopholes and commercial motives

# Courting the boredom factor

COMMENTARY

David Miller

Chief Sports Correspondent



The America's Cup series of 1983 and 1986-87 were two of the best sporting events I have attended. What is about to happen in San Diego this week is more suited to *It's a Knockout*.

The sequence of races in Newport, Rhode Island, and then Fremantle saw some of the finest yachting and fascinating level competition there has been. Now, an historic competition has lost its way in the New York law courts, thanks initially to the cunning opportunism of Michael Fay, the New Zealand banker, and subsequently to the predictable, technical sharp practice in the response by Dennis Conner: You'll race in a battleship, then we'll race in a flying saucer.

The consequence is an irrelevant yet commercial event arousing no more than curious public interest in this bizarre mis-match which is rather like Bobby Riggs versus Billy Jean King. Fast, but silly. The significance of the race is somewhere equivalent to the outcome in Tae-kwon-do in the forthcoming Olympic Games.

The unseemly turmoil of litigious jostling stems from the unfortunate scope for different interpretations in the Deed of Gift governing the Cup, and the sooner the 30-odd yacht clubs and syndicates with an interest in the future of the competition get together and resolve a coherent set of rules fair

to everyone, the better for the event. It must be hoped that this will begin to emerge in the informal discussions called by the Sall American Foundation and San Diego Yacht Club this Thursday.

The existing Deed of Gift - which, if incomprehensible to the lawyers of five oceans, it would be presumptions of me to attempt to explain - is clearly unworkable. Fay, disgruntled that Kiwi Magic, his "plastic fantastic" 12-metre, was ultimately outpaced in Fremantle, was a shade too smart in trying to force Conner onto the water in a race of giant 90-foot water line craft.

American helmsmen have too long sent themselves to sleep at nights counting lawyers jumping through loopholes in the Deed of Gift. Barring gear failure, Conner should enter

towards a huge commercial coup in two races. Part of the blame for the chaos, it must be said, lies as much in San Diego preoccupation with profit motives and indecision last year on the form of a current series, as much as in the legal wrangling.

It must be recognised that personal commercial motive has become a major element of the competition. There is no stronger admirer of what Peter de Savary did for Britain's America's Cup reputation in Newport with Victory '83 with his feel for style and sportsmanship. Yet none should doubt what the publicity did for his business exposure, nor what would be his financial killing were he ultimately to win and stage a defence in Falmouth. Neither is Tony Berry's Blue Arrow sponsorship wholly conceived in altruism.

One of the clubs watching frustratedly from this side of the Atlantic is Isis Corinthian, which challenged last November but was excluded along with the rest by Fay's unilateral manoeuvring.

Led by their president, Tony Boyden, the unsuccessful challenger with Sovereign and Lion Heart in previous series, Isis Corinthian are anxious to lead a return to the 12-metre formula and a stable competition once

more. They had already worked, with backing from Richard Branson, on new designs by Ian Howlett, the outstanding architect who produced Lion Heart, Victory and White Crusader, before Fay closed the door. It is generally recognised that in both 1983 and 1987 Howlett was close to a winning formula, lacking only sufficient time on the water.

Prentice, in a circular to other potential future challengers makes eight points for the retention of 12-metres:

The convenience of size for transport and for sponsors; the suitable displacement for interesting tactics; high performance in light airs; manageable cost control; crew limited to 11; manageable draft; existing investment in 12-metre development and proven suitability over 30 years leading to the spectacular racing of 1983 and 1987.

"The tighter and more tested the rules, the better the racing is going to be," Prentice argues. "We in the Isis Corinthian believe most firmly that it is the racing which is most important. If someone gets the rule right and the rest get it wrong, the racing will be a bore, as it used to be between the wars."

And as it is likely to be this time.

## Call for jury to decide on yacht

From Barry Pickthall  
San Diego

As the two sides began their final preparations for the first race tomorrow, the New Zealand America's Cup challenger have found themselves outflanked by a call from the San Diego yacht club to submit their "mismatch" argument against Dennis Conner's catamaran to the international jury.

In a letter to Michael Fay, the New Zealand syndicate head, San Diego's commodore, Doug Alford, states: "Under the rules governing the match, any and all protests arising out of the conduct of this match must be submitted to the international jury, whose decision is final. The failure to submit a protest is, of course, a waiver or abandonment of the alleged violation."

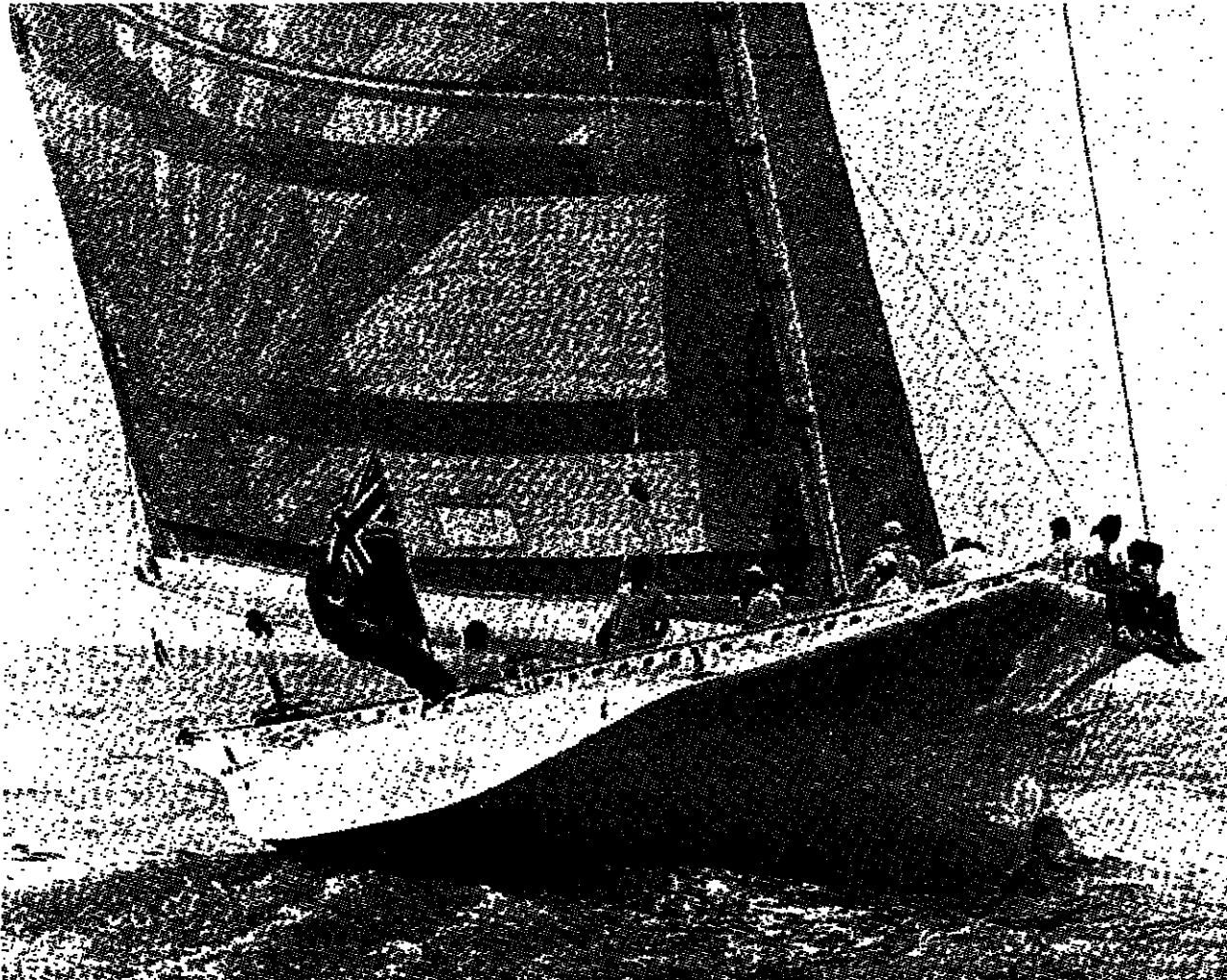
The call has set Fay a serious dilemma: if he is unwilling to test his case before the jury, which has a High Court judge numbered on its panel, this could well count against him when he returns to the New York Supreme Court. Conversely, a negative decision by the jury would also weaken his case.

But yesterday, Fay remained resolute: "The jury are likened to a referee," he said. "They rule on the play, not on the eligibility of the two sides to play each other. The issue requires an interpretation of the Deed of Gift which can only be made in the New York Supreme Court."

In July, the Supreme Court directed the two sides to proceed with the races and to reserve any protests until after completion of the races. But San Diego's call also puts the jury on the spot. The five-man panel, which is already deliberating on New Zealand complaints over the imposition of the 120-degree penalty turn for racing infringements, is not here to deliberate on points of civil law.

Goran Petersson, the Swedish chairman, stated yesterday that while his jury could not rule until a protest is lodged, he found it difficult to see how his group could intercede on matters that fall outside the yacht racing rules.

There is no doubt however, that most sailors would like to see the issue settled now, for the stark alternative is two years of uncertainty as the two sides wrestle with the argument through the courts.



Storm warning: New Zealand's yacht for the controversial America's Cup practices off San Diego before tomorrow's race

## Offshore rules may change Petersen leads from start

By Malcolm McKee

The Royal Ocean Racing Club (RORC) is to pin its hopes for the future of popular offshore racing on a revision of the International Offshore Rule (IOR), even if it means forcing a confrontation with the Offshore Racing Council (ORC), international governing body for the sport.

The ORC has sought to promote the American-inspired International Measurement System (IMS) as an alternative to IOR, leaving the latter as purely a grand prix rule, but British and

European yachtsmen have shown no enthusiasm for IMS, which is even more complicated than IOR and which requires equally complex measurement procedures.

In July the RORC set up a committee to find ways of revitalizing interest in offshore racing. That committee will now recommend that the ORC stay with the IOR, as the one, universal rule for high-quality racing, change it to bring back yachts more suitable for offshore racing and, effectively,

abandon further development of IMS. "It is not expected the suggestion will receive unanimous support," the RORC stated, somewhat ingenuously. In fact the suggestion will almost certainly be heartily resisted by the powerful American lobby, heavily committed already to IMS. "But the RORC is steadfast in its resolve," the club continued, thinly, "and the club will not be persuaded, the club will act unilaterally. That could mean a return to the pre-1968, pre-ORC era, with different handicap rules on each side of the Atlantic."

The club has also proposed changes to the handicapping system for its Admiral's Cup next year. A new TME (Time Multiplying Factor) will give the biggest boats back some of the time they have to concede to the smallest boats.

The attractiveness of the series to larger boats has already been enhanced by the announced inclusion of a fourth inshore race.

## Petersen leads from start

In contrast to many championship races this summer, the 305 National Championships at Gosport Island Sailing Club, Hampshire, was a beautiful day in the East Bay.

Conditions saw a light breeze from the west for most of the second race. The hoped-for sea breeze came in too late to affect the leaders but caused major place changes in the middle of the fleet. Those who tacked out to sea in the last beat made up to 50 places.

Bo Petersen and Soren Storm, from Denmark, who won the first race, led at the first mark and their lead was never seriously challenged as they came home over two minutes in front. Behind them the fleet was well spaced out with Philip Boile and 3 Muzelle, of France, in second place and David Peacock and Steve Peters leading the British challenge.

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